that Mr. Clayton and Mr. Benton had sever

a good deal of correspondence in regard to the event which they both seemed greatly to

fear would soon come to pass. As early as

istence of a secret order in the South, and cor

would ultimately reach that long desired po

germ originating with Calhoun, is the wonder

selled together in 1855 as to the best m

the nullifier's ambition and of the delu

imated but magnificent and resolute army

combining the myriads of veterans of the Po

was already upon the march to give battle. The last information from Wash

generations, a name indissolubly

The obligations of patriotism requ

ery man to resist both the moral and physic

s bound to contribute by precept and examp

national prosperity. The demands of peace

responsibility is so easily met, or at least ex-

nen are hardly conscious of their relations to

relations become more sharply defined. No

one but a stolid lump of clay in which ever

sign of noble life is extinct can fail to perceiv

m, and nothing but the most hideous tree

son can refuse to perform the duties spring ing out of them. The destruction of a good government is certainly a greater evi

than a war to defend it. Our government is a good one,—indeed we think it the best on

earth. A terrible attempt by wicked leaders and their deluded followers is now making to

destroy it. What then is the duty of the pec ple to whom the government belongs? Mani-festly to defend it; to defend it with the las

rop of their blood and the last dollar of their

If not, then how does your account stand with

the hour of that government's need how have you repaid it for the individual peace, pros

ity, and fireside happiness you have en

oyed under its protection? If you have done your duty, then shall it be well with you

but if you have stood idly in the way, cower-ing with fear, refusing to risk your life and

operty and to pledge your sacred honor for

ve to live in a land infested with guerilas, where murder and robbery stalk abroad

s preservation, you are a base ingrate, an

alike at midnight and midday, and where law

ry's salvation, and let him who fails to d

m every honorable man's hand shall

Persons without front teeth have been

their not being able to "bite a cartridge." I

said, have had their front teeth pulled. But

now an order from the War Department pre-

scribes that the toothless shall not be exemp

but subject to draft for the artillery service

ld to be exempt from the draft on account of

our government, your great benefactor?

asure. But who are the people? Reader, are you one of them? Are you an American citi-zen? or are you an alien in feeling and in fact?

cites so little of either praise or censure, the

sition, and would ruin the country when he

ponded in regard to it. Mr. Clayton als

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

AGENTS. J. M. Lambdin, Hepkin

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

The New York Evening Post say with truth, that if we could see to-day into the hearts of the rebel leaders we should find them full of the bitterness of despair. They risked all on one last desperate movement, and from their base of operations; they are with-out proper supplies; they have a long line of attack of any enterprising leader among our forces; they are worn with the incessant bat-tles of the last week; they dare not yet retrest, and they are too weak to make use o day. If they are vigorously and incessantly by our own neglect, our own dilatoriness and int. And we cannot afford to let them escape. They must be ours; and sooner than let them off, the President should field. If our regiments do not come down for: in the last days of Napoleon the Prussian Let the Government show that it appreciat the importance of the day, and let it call freely

o the Union and are active in the restoration llion." This is all sheer nonsense, and Union's defence against disruption, and the no before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. Seven adopted, a President and Vice-President elected for the Southern Confederacy, and its Congress had assembled at Montgomery; nearly all the forts, arsenals, and many yards, mints,

son of Daniel Webster. His younger brother vice there. His sister, Mrs. Appleton, died ing Gen. Harrison's administration, serving in ather. He was also appointed Secretary of Cushing. Subsequently he was appointed Massachusetts regiment at Baltimore, in April, field on Sunday morning, and addressing the posed immediately to raise a regiment for the of it, and has offered up his life for that Unio and that Constitution of which his noble father was ever so steadfast, so eloquent, and so able

to arouse partisan animosities upon dead issues, no matter how plausible the pretext or the rbidden by the viva voce veto of the whole a careful observation of the motives and mean-Republican, Democrat, and Whig should now be left to the antiquaries. The only answer that should ever fall from the lips of an What are you?" should be these uncond

your whole duty in contributing hospital su wherever there is a sturdy blow struck for the Union. All should be at work; the warrie in the field, youth and old age in the cause

thinks that the rebel prisoners here may be

as to be kissed by such venomous creatures a bel Government "draws a long breath after its late suspense." Let it draw as long

friends design drawing a bead upon him who he gets in sight, let them practice before hand

Much blood and treasure was give wal blood now in it will be given, if need be

esn't take up arms for it has more lung

ring back when the rebels should be hang

It is the people of the South who territory is chiefly invaded, but it is the peopl of the United States whose rights are invaded A dying kick is sometimes the harde sort of kick. That was a pretty severe

A female rebel may put on as many air pleases, but we take the responsibilit of telling her she is "no gentleman." A writer in the Atlantic Monthly say

hat the rebels lately gave near Washington.

he would take our share of it. The war has lasted more than a year

lon't believe that it will continue long Our armies won't hang fire; they will ore likely to hang fire-enters.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862. e or no news, in addition to what we pubterday, in relation to the mover f the belligerent armies near Washington in its actual bearing good or bad depends upon what is to come next. We cannot of course now the advantages or disadvantages of the te movements to the country until we know heir results. And these we shall undoubtedly on the national mind, but it will not rest here long. It will be followed speedily either by thickest darkness or full and radiant light. We certainly received with unpleasant dis-pointment the news of the rebels' having rossed the Upper Potomac in force and occu-ied Frederick City, in Maryland. We had oped that the crossing of the Potomac would be prevented by the arrangements of Halleck and McClellan. The rebels, beyond all doubt, are great expectations of an increase of nu-nerical strength and important supplies from the occupation of Maryland, and there cer-

ainly seems to be great danger, that, if they e permitted to hold their position for any esistance, their expectation will be fulfill-Unquestionably thousands upon thouands in that State, restrained hitherto by the hority and power of the Federal Governnent, will join the rebels with arms, muni-ions, horses, &c. But there is or at least ems to be a strong hope at Washington that Maryland will be captured or annihilated. ur own hope of this would be stronger than t is if the rebel leaders had not hitherto shown much generalship as rather to discourage any very confident expectation that they have permitted or will permit themselves to be enapped. In Virginia, the advantage in generalship cannot be justly claimed to have been on our side. Our gain from generalship has appeared to be much less than our loss from the want of it. Yet much may probably be anticipated from the late changes in that very important department of war.

Our Government, in the present exigency, vidently cannot afford to be either inactive or

slow. It must act at once with its whole energy and power. And this it is manifestly doing. General McClellan marches at the hope and confidence and trust.

If the rebels succeed in the immediate ob-

ject of their invasion of Maryland, it will be them successfully without unnecess a darker day than our country has ever seen all the forts, arsenals, and many yards, mints, custom houses, and revenue cutters had been sized, and United States vessels fired into.

Mr. Lincoln inaugurated no war, but he de-final trimmin of the Illumination of the Revolution passed away. But even such a result, much as it may postpone the enacted law which prohibits any person for the days. Mr. Lincoln inaugurated no war, but he de-termined to preserve the Union, and in his efforts to do so has shown a magnanimous fortearance toward his erring brethren which the world's history has never before presented, since Joseph feasted and offered sustemance to the world's history has never before presented, since Joseph feasted and offered sustenance to his brothers who had betrayed him, sold him to servitude, and took his blood-stained garbenents to their aged father to induce the belief United States Government, it is the war of the United States people. It may be a matter of little moment personally to the men. the United States people. It may be a matter of little moment personally to the men
ter of little moment personally to the men
the County Court, given after the Judge ter of the mightiest moment to the whole people of the country and their posterity and to the world and the world's posterity. All Union and one nationality or as half a dozen or a dozen separate Powers or rather Weaknesses, the shame of ourselves and the scorn and derision of mankind. Our people, fully understanding all this, will, it may, for they feel that no price, paid in equal to the tremendous magnitude of the object to be attained. All the wars of ancient and modern times have been as nothing or the with what the American people will make this war sooner than submit to the sacrifice of the ablime possession and trust bequeathed to They can, if need be, behold all their cities

and towns and cottages burned, their farms desolated, their land overrun by marauding ding and murdering white ones, they can bear every want and privation and agony that when they can bear no longer, they can die upon the destruction of this great and glorious But our people do not expect, and they need not expect, to have to bear any such calamities and sufferings as we have mentioned. They

prove unsuccessful for a little time, another such effort as they are prepared to make will estore the unity and integrity of the country In our first mention of the pe ment of the draft in this State to the 21st of

e present month, we expressed no opinion as o whether such postponement was advisable pinion upon that subject now. The whole uestion, we think, depends upon the popular tion. If the people are enlisting with suffiient rapidity, the deferring of the draft is of course expedient, but, if they are not, it is of ourse inexpedient. Men must be had, a great many must be had, and a great many must e had soon-had at once

Fime himself will. It is upon us and must be net. We must meet it with our strength and ivalry. Better that every man should mee will not must be forced to meet it. He who ttempts to hold back is a coward or a traitor, nd cowards and traitors should be promptly ies. They should be required to see that their liberty, if not their lives, depends upon it. Marauding and depredating foes have overspread a large portion of our State, plying their horrid trade wherever they go, and now. full possession of the capital of Kentucky it is undoubtedly their determination to carry what they call their Provisional Government nto force and effect. True their action would tionally and legally void, but they must not be permitted to gain the advantage of the prestige and the clamor which such a tion would give them. They must be drive

with all possible speed from the capital and not only from that but from the State, and the strength to accomplish this must be forth-coming immediately if there is power in the civil and military authorities of the State or nation or both to persuade or compel it forth usands of gallant volunteers already in the field or enrolled for the field demands nen in the large portions of our State now

emands it. The 21st may be too late. If so Our Government has punished th so terribly that they hate it bitterly If it had done less, they would have hated i

The Southern cavalry have one in

POROTS WATER-PROOF CLOTH.—This quality Scientific American says, is given to ele y simply passing it through a hot solution of paper makers to make writing paper, the very thing which constitutes the difference be-We have no means, beyond those possessed tween it and blotting paper, only on clo by our readers, of forming a correct opinion as o the general intelligence received from that section. Whether the news up to this time is rain will not adhere but trickle off as soon serve the cloth from being wet through as the t falls, and moisture will not adhere at all.

To apply it to the cloth, make up a wes lution of glue and while it is hot add a piec of alum, about an ounce to two quarts then brush it over the surface of the while it is hot, and it is afterward dried. Clot hen wrung out of it and dried. By adding el much softer. Goods in pieces may be re rough a tubfull of weak glue, soap, a alum, and squeezed between rollers. would be a cheap and expeditious mode preparing them. Woollen goods are prepare y brushing them with the above mixtur-rst in the inside, then with the grain or na of the cloth, after which it is dried. It is be o dry this first in the air and then in a stor room at a low heat, but allow the cloth remain for a considerable time to expel a the moisture completely. This kind of clot while it is sufficiently waterproof to keep out moisture and rain - being qui Many fishermen know that by boiling the pants, jackets, nets, and sails in a pot with oal bark and fish skins, and afterwards drying them, they become waterproof. The comp sition mentioned above is of nearly the san sequently the same effects are produced. The position is stated to be improved by addng about one fourth the quantity of the sul waterproof in this manner will resist the efbut it loses its waterproof properties if boiled Persons who are exposed to the inclemency of the weather will find it to their advantage, clothes in the way we have described. Sex

head of his army, with three days' rations, to encounter the rebel force in Maryland whatever it may be. Whether troops are left for the defence of Washington against a rebel force still remaining in front or whether the whole Federal strength is spared from the capital for the overwhelming of the rebels in Maryland, we are not informed, but we have a forwardness of the new levy, which enables right to presume that whatever is best in this matter has been or will be done, and that at the reinforcements it needs or can manage and any rate "Washington is safe" for the present.

The rebels, whatever their celerity of motion that can be thrown into Kentucky. The rebel may be, cannot get to Baltimore, even if they invasion of Kentucky will make no sensible dare to attempt it, without an awful battle. If they risk a battle and lose it, the blow to them in Virginia. The West is able to take care of rill be terrible and fatal; but, if they win it, itself not only without diminishing the army they will probably go to Baltimore if they in the East but while contributing as largely choose, and then take Washington in the rear of cut off its supplies, and have everything must prove a failure. But the second part wil late the invading force before it retires with its lightened hearts and souls that the rebels will spoils from our borders. This must be done; and not win the coming battle. Undoubtedly there is in such hearts and souls some anxiety is now the problem to which the awakened energies of our authorities are directed very brightly above, streams the sunshine of Let them proceed expeditiously. They hav all the elements of the true solution at their command, and they are expected to combin

with porous waterproof cloth tunics prepare in a similar manner. They have been foun

very beneficial when the troops are in activ-

nacted law which prohibits any person from demnizing marriage until he has subscribed and sworn to an oath of loyalty to the State and Federal Governments, and filed it in the office of the County Court. The existence of this law should be extensively circulated, for its evasion is a misdemeanor subjecting the of-fender to a fine of from fifty to five hundred to take the oath of office prescribed by the jans! to the rescue! Our be revoked by the County Judge. Prior to the revision of our statutes an ense to solemnize marriage had to take such an oath, but the revisers excluded that clause expletive. Those, therefore, who think that ode makes all due provisions for the members of religious societies, whose usage is to solemnconsent given in the presence of the so ciety; there are no restraints imposed up

nany persons have applied for exemptions from military duty on account of alienage, equired property by act of law, and exercised the rights and enjoyed the franchises of citiished, and their property, acquired by illegal time is about a thousand.

means, escheated to the Commonwealth. An Representative Mourage. lien cannot hold real estate for a longer term han twenty-one years under our State laws,

and if he votes, without being naturalized, he an be fined from fifty to one hundred dollars, or imprisoned from ten to ninety days, or ooth. It is to be regretted that the law is not even more stringent than this, for there is no otection of a government until it needs deace and then to repudiate all allegiance to

SMALL BANK NOTES .- The last Legislat. authorized all the incorporated banks of the Commonwealth to issue notes of a less deination than five dollars and it seems to as that those institutions are not doing their duty to the community in withholding these sues. It is true that it may cost something ore to procure the plates and have the small tes engraved than it does the larger denom he public convenience their officers and directors should reflect, that, in times like the pres nt, there is a large class of our population who ave no large notes to deal with, and they are cted to serious inconvenience if not to sitive injury from the want of change. The nks ought to be liberal and not count the cost when they can render such great benefit to all asses of the community. The law which cohibits the circulation of the small bank notes of other States and imposes a heavy benalty on those who present or receive them, s a dead letter on our statute books, nen demands their use. If our banks would afford the proper circulation these foreign bills would soon be excluded and our currency be

REBEL OUTRAGE IN SPENCER COUNTY .-- I appears that the rebels have no more respect for the sanctity of the Sabbath and the sacred recincts of the house of God than they hav or the rights of their fellow men. We learn from a source entitled to belief that a squa State Government demands it. The safety of of their cavalry made a descent on Sunday upon Rockbridge Church, in Spencer co the congregation were engaged in their devi and bore them away, terribly frightening the women and children, and, of course, breaking up the service. This conduct is in keeping with the acts of vandalism with which since the inception of the unholy rebellion

Those who have most to say at this me about the horrors of bloodshed would be portant advantage. As they can get no salt glad to see the pouring forth of the blood of for their horses, the animals are always fresh, all the patriots of the nation.

We understand that Col. Hunt, Provo arshal of Henry, is now at the Fair Gro near this city, organizing a battalion for the pursuit and capture of the guerilla bands that are infesting his own and the neighboring counties. He looks to the men of these coun-ies, the men of Henry, Oldham, and Shelby compose the battalion. He has already a acleus of a hundred and upwards, and, if hose who are still at home or are wandering broad in quest of security will come forward with reasonable promptness, the battalion will be in the field in a very few days. Let

orthy leader, and the cause is that of their altars and their firesides. THE EIGHTEENTH KENTUCKY .- This regime fought most gallantly and suffered most severe-ly in the disastrous battle of Richmond. I has won for itself a proud and enduring place

them come forward at once. Col. Hunt is a

Col. Warner, its noble commander, is not prisoner at Richmond, and, though serionsly rounded, is, as we announced yesterday ering. We are not apprised articularly as to the remaining casualties in the regiment, but they are unusually numer-ous and severe, among both officers and men. The regiment was almost literally cut to

wannah reached Hilton Head on the 22d ult. They assert that the majority of the people in Savannah are tired of the war. Poor folks are starving, and all are suffering. The rebel garrison of Savannah consists of five thousand men, under General Mercer. The thousand men, under General Mercer and the thousand men, under General M ple in Savannah are tired of the war. Poor work on the rebel ram Fingal is going on. She will not be ready for five weeks. The pating battery Savannah is conceded to be a pose and defeat the treasonable purposes of the failure. A large side-wheel steamer, loaded | Calhoun school. The friend who furnished with arms, supposed to be the Nashville, is now at Savannah, having run the Union Clayton's papers, informs the North America olockade, via Warsaw Sound.

vil officers issued on Sunday from the War tion that the necessity for the stringent encement of previous orders no longer exists, and the restrictions upon travel are rescinded loval practices are hereafter to be made only apon the express warrant of the Judge Advocate or by the direction of the military comander or Governor of the State in which they become necessary.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN PENDLETON COUNTY.

The calamity came as predicted. This gentleman arrived at Covington on Monout the way of the rebels. He states that the rebel sympathizers, anticipating the speedy and Benton saw and fought it to an extent rrival of the rebel army, are committing all which few of us had previously known or be anner of outrages. The Union men are ar- lieved, and which is only now disclosed as the ested wherever found, and immediately dis-rmed. They have taken possession of the feared the succession of men of infirm purpose own of Demossville, only twenty-five miles and little principle to the Presidency, and the from Covington, and seized all the guns in the had reason for such fear. When they could

It is said that a foraging party, which left Gen. Morgan's camp at Cumberland Gap on Thursday, encountered a party of rebels seven miles resulted favorably to the Federals. The rebels There is, however, a deep and high prove a success, unless we capture or annihi- exposed to a heavy fire from a 34-pounder.

not a negro has enlisted, nor have any provisions been made to furnish funds to defray the expenses of enlisting a negro regiment. Some groes have enrolled their names as willing enlist, but not a negro, we understand, has been sworn into the service of the United States. In Massachusetts not a negro has been enlisted, and if no draft is made it is not bable one will be offered as a soldier.

The rebels in the midst of us expect What right have they to expect anything but ecret words and acts if not by public ones look for the protection of the man whom he is seeking to strike to the heart? the want of harmony or energy or capacity or all on the part of the United States Gen-

The tomb of Henry Clay is in posseson of the rebels. Daily and nightly the that he was in regular communion with his dust of him who so deprecated and denounced religious society, and also to give covenant with good security to the State not to violate its laws tomb of the great dead must be redeemed. cerning marriage. He is thus made an offi- We must fight for it as the Moslem would DAMAGE TO THE FRANKFORT ROAD BY THE striking for Baltimore or Pennsylvania, but,

ille and Frankfort road, arrived from the viity of Frankfort last night. He reports hat the rebels had made their appearance at doubt that Gen. McClellan, at the head of his Bagdad, and had destroyed the water station re, after which they tore up about one mile and a half of the railroad track in that vicin-

ns who arrived from Danville yesterday that ington is that Gen. Banks is "in coma large body of rebel troops were moving from it will be remembered, was evacuated by Gen. spent several weeks erecting fortifications and reparing other defences.

rived here yesterday from Camp Douglas ens. The proper steps should be taken to near Chicago. They were discharged upon oring these cowardly scoundrels to justice. their taking the oath of allegiance, som The poll-books should be carefully examined, all of them, we presume, giving security. One and all who have heretofore voted, but now of them informs us that the whole number onfess to a fraud, should be severely pun- thus discharged from Camp Douglas up to this REBELS AT THE MOUTH OF SALT RIVER .- A umber of rebel guerillas made their appear

ance at the mouth of Salt river, on the Ohio. on Sunday and disappeared. The object of the raid was no doubt to capture a number of telligence which constitute the foundation of time; but they had been removed before the corruption, demand imbecility to stand aside In an article on the patriotism of the ountry, the New York Times says whatever For the purpose of ferretting out those may be the result of the pending battles, n

exempt under the plea of alienage should be army should be annihilated, the universa shed, that every citizen may have an op- voice of the country would demand that s tunity of scrutinizing the list, and aiding other should be put immediately into the field and that the contest be at once renewed.

A writer in the Richmond Dispatel hreatens the "cutting off of the ears and nose of the Yankees." But, if the poor fellows noses are cut off, what will they have to talk

The rebels are unable to conceal the Government. Their cat is too big for their Great Britain is suffering terribly from

equences of our rebellion. She was Admirals. We guess that the rebel Buckner, n the next fight he gets into, will be a rea

A correspondent of one of the Cinci nati papers says that "dirt is very abundant in Louisville." Oh, yes; we have lots of it.

Jeff Davis is the head of the rebelli mphrey Marshall its paunch, and Floyd and Pillow its legs. People talk much about the territ othing half so terrible as national disruption Gen. McClellan and Gen. Buell know

hen to fight. Those who stay at home an

The rebels are swarming in Kentuck thing more potent than the sound of tin-pans ople colds. Now the bare thought of such a hing gives some folks agues.

Those who call loudest for peace me tional disintegration and consequent war

rtunities to account is of none himself. r population, but we take the cream of it

We apprehend that the Federal prepa ons now going on in Kentucky must mak Bar The rebels came into Kentucky's from Kirby Smith open his eyes so wide that he will never be able to shut them again. door and must be driven out at the back one.

ood enough for them.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862. from the Evansville Journal that this gallant A LEAF FROM HISTORY .- The Philadelphia officer has returned from his pursuit of Johnorth American publishes a letter addressed son, severely and painfully wounded in his March of 1831, Mr. Webster accepted a public to John M. Clayton by Mr. Benton in 1855, foot. rently written to illustrate and support

disunionists, and it would be extremely valuable now for the light it would throw on the origin of the rebellion. The letter of Mr. Ben-

ton is as follows:

JULY 21, 1855.

Dear Sir—Many thanks for your letter just received. You say nothing about its use, but upon the strength of it I can state what relate to the index, making no reference to the source of information. It would be good if the whole letter could be published. It is entirely coin cident with what my history is disclosing. facts and particulars from an officer of Shack- ingly republish the passage for the sake of leford's regiment, who was in the fight and hose account will not differ materially from he official report of the fight. It seems that the bels were fairly driven from their camp and inally routed, and their camp burned, and to the bound of published. It is entirely coin-lent with what my history is disclosing. I hope you saw the chapter on Mr. Calhoun's mission of support of the Missouri Compro-se. It is a heavy blow upon his followers, no are not a political party, but a sect follow-y their prophet and prayers time his destribute.

ling block.

Believe me, the feeling for disunion is becoming current in the slave States, and almost unanimous in some of them, and a letter like yours would do good in staying it. The slavery question is a cover for the real motives, which are, with politicians, ambition; with the masses a belief that the Union works to the disadvantage of the South, and that they will do better separated. It is mon this feel-This hurried note opens to us a whole scene of joint effort by these two statesmen to ex-

tillery. He determined to give the rebels, who were estimated at 200 to 800 strong, a Clayton's papers, informs the North American ear Geyger's Lake, drove them from their camp and took possession. The rebels opened fire on him across the lake, when Col. Shackleinterviews in the latter part of their lives, and ord dismounted all the men he had armed with arbines, about 75 or 80 in number, and fought hem until his ammunition gave out, when he rdered his men to fall back. The enemy then the spring of 1855 they suspected the exrecrossed the lake, thinking Shackleford was retreating. But he quickly formed line of batle, and as the rebels were advancing down for the Presidential chair then announced lake, he charged upon them, when he had his foot torn to pieces by a slug of lead from their cannon and had a horse killed under got there, by want of firmness and principle on this question of disunion. im. He drove the rebels back in confusion

and having no officer to lead the men in pursuit, he burnt their camp and guns, and fell back in good order. The casualties on the part of Col. Shackleford were 8 wounded, including himself. His men behaved most gallantly during the entire fight.

RECAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE.—We are gratified to learn that Clarksville has been recaptured by a detachment of Federal troops sent out from Fort Donelson by command of Gen. Grant. They crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river and came upon the rebels at Providence, some two or three miles west of Clarksville, where they were lodged in riflepits, from whence they were soon shelled. They then took refuge in a stable and subsequently in a brick house, but were driven from both and across Red river. The rebels, under Lieutenant-Colonel Woodward, then retreated through the town and took the road towards Russellville, but afterwards branched off towards Christian county. The Federal Grant of the United States are ceedemanding a surrender, upon which the cittzens laid down their arms and returned to their ordinary avocations. The messenger who was despatched to Lieutenant-Colonel. Guettenant-Colonel Woodward, then retreated through the town and took the road towards Russellville, but afterwards branched off towards Christian county. The Federal Christian county. The Federal Christian county. The Federal Christian county arms and returned to their ordinary avocations. The messenger who was despatched to Lieutenant-Colonel. neeting and defeating the insidious growth of their followers, they were entitled to a degree of honor we then little appreciated. Whether present calamities we cannot say, but it cer hands which held it from 1856 to 1860, and with a cabinet controlled by Floyd, Cobb, and Up to this hour, we have received nothng further of importance relative to the move-ments of the rebels in Maryland or the moveo their ordinary avocations. The messenger nents of Gen. McClellan to meet or overtake hem. We suppose, however, that the absence who was despatched to Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, at of intelligence is ascribable to the reticence of Russellville, was intercepted, so that we have the United States authorities. No doubt great no minute particulars of the fight. The rebels made no attempt to defend the town, but passed through it in their route very hurriedly. The citizens who were found in arms, but laid them down upon the summons to surrender, are doubtless those who so willingly aided Woodward to capture the city from Col. Rodiey Mason, and afterwards treated the Union residents with great cruelty. If our surmiss is correct, we trust that proper retribution will be visited upon them, and that the wrongs of loyal inhabitants will be amply avenged.

The discussion in France as to the authenticity of the phrase imputed to Cambronne at the battle of Waterloo—"The guard dies but does not avended." o minute particulars of the fight. The rebels perations are on foot upon both sides, but the legraph is not permitted to report them. For the present, we are allowed, probably for good none of these have occurred since the crossing It is undeniable that great apprehension and great dissatisfaction exist in Baltimore and the

stern cities and are freely and even violently uttered by the press. The complaint is of the alleged inefficiency of the Government and erals. Still, in all quarters, the deepest and most terrible determination is expressed that bronne at the battle of Waterloo-"The guard the same magnificent speech. Having the successes may be, shall be put down, no matter if the task cost millions and millions of its" has now been called in, and a Mr. A. Ben The voice of destiny itself, speaking addresses to the Gironde, a Bordeaux journal, from the centre of the earth or the centre of the sky, could not be sterner or more majestic. session," at which the shade of Cambronne he sky, could not be sterner or more majestic We are unable to say whether the great was interrogated on the point in dispute. According to Mr. Ben, the following response was immediately spelt out: no matter whether its plan may have been t

CAMBRONNE

This of course settles the matter, for, at such moment, any Frenchman can readily divine

Gen. McClellan's absence," and of course it i Citizens from Shelbyville who reached certain that the latter is on his way to a field which, though now perhaps green with grass on Monday night until breakfast time yesteror beautiful with flowers or luxuriant with harvests, is destined to bear, through all the day morning, there was a nearly continuous stream of rebel cavalry passing the Bardstown result of the conflict will be, it is in vain for hat they were on their way to Lebanon, but some pickets, who were fallen in with vanntpredict. The news will soon come like igly said that their destination was Louissand thunders upon the winds, and we lle. Our accounts are not very full, but await it with trembling hope and tremblin ere seems no doubt that the rebels are makng some movement and that this advance was feint to cover their real designs. They may enemies of his country. In times of peace he e already preparing to leave the State, as they ast be convinced by this time that they can-t long occupy it.

American: I am a citizen of that Republic, which although it has suddenly sprung up, yet ther not long occupy it.

that, if we had had 10,000 fresh men on the field at the proper time in the great battle near see, and have not read of it—who know any field at the proper time in the great battle near centreville on Saturday, the 30th, we should thing, and yet do not know of its existence of Franklin's corps when wanted would have reverse the picture. Let me ask, who there is ren the 10,000. That corps did not arrive among us, if he were to be found to cause delayed two days after orders from morrow in one of the civilized countries. Halleck to advance. Why? Whose fault was it? Don't the authorities at Washington know? r, knowing, are they afraid to punish?

nerals, but after all there is no use in comlaining unless we can tell it where to look

Kirbr Smith says he will shiver the ederal strength in Kentucky. It is very ikely he may have a few shivering fits in our

Well may the Germans be proud of

e noble Sigel. The whole nation is echoing is applause. The whole world will echo it. We have possessed the power to crush oval, and be regarded as an outcast, against raised and the shafts of every noble woman's sess it now. Shall we use it?

Every missionary should come om among the devilish Indians, leaving them We wish Kentucky would now show

ix thousand loyal troops into the field. Gen. Pope is an excellent fighter, but using all kinds of guns against the rebels e has not forgotten the wind-gun.

The country lacks men, and it will hav

nem unless men lack pluck or patriotism. The women can't well bear arms, bu let us remember that they have borne armies.

THUBSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862. Union is true of every other part of the DISUNION THE ARROW OF DEATH. In the dinner from the citizens of the great commer It is reported by scouts that the guerillas cial emporium of the Union, tendered in ac ome part of the thirty years' history then in after firing on the Federal troops, scattered knowledgment of his services during the session of Congress that had just closed, the chief until next morning, supposing that Foster and of which was his immortal reply to Hayne. Mr. ion or at any rate belongs to it. We accord-

After a few words of personal acknowledge

ent, Mr. Webster proceeded thus:

In this great emporium, at this central por the united commerce of the United St

Gentlemen, it is true, indeed, that the gre of this city is extraordinary and almost u ampled. It is now, I believe, sixteen or enteen years since I first saw it. Within

ections of the place and of the occasion,

pay those tributes to Hamilton and Jay an

ess as the language, Mr. Webster returned t

nificance from the juncture that is upon to "Gentlemen," he continued, "what I have so

f the benefits of the Constitution to your city

every other part of the country. Its benefit

which any government could do, for the

whole country? In what condition has i placed us? Where do we now stand? Are

What is our condition under it

some talk of arresting its power and breaking

its unity? Do we not feel ourselves on a eminence? Do we not challenge the respec

of the whole world? What has placed us the high? What has given us this just pride

What else is it, but the unrestrained and fre

operation of that same Federal Constitution

which it has been proposed now to hamper and manacle, and nullify? Who is ther

among us, that, should be find himself on an

spot of the earth, where human beings exis

and where the existence of other nations is

American? I am a countryman of Washing

are none on the globe who have ears to he

and its glory? And, gentlemen, let me now

of Europe, and were there to learn

that this goodly form or govern-had been overthrown—that the United States

United States? We have tried these popular in-

utions in times of great excitement and com-

and steady, while the fountains of the great

political deep have been elsewhere broken up

while thrones, resting on ages of prescription

have tottered and fallen; and while, in other

opular commotion has swallowed up all law.

and all liberty, and all right together. Our

government has been tried in peace, and it has

om without, and it has successfully resisted

shock; it has been disturbed within, and

t has effectually quieted the disturbance. It

an stand trial-it can stand assault-it can

stand adversity-it can stand every thing, but

the marring of its own beauty, and the weak-

ening of its own strength. It can stand every

hing, but the effects of our own rashness, and

Thus powerfully and completely does Mr. ebster himself drive home the general truth

It has been assailed

rebels were fairly driven from their camp and finally routed, and their camp burned, and nothing but the want of ammunition and an officer to lead his forces after Colonel S. was wounded, prevented his pursuing and utterly dispersing the guerillas.

On Sunday last Colonel Shackleford learned that Johnson was in the neighborhood of Madisonville, when he and Col. Foster started in pursuit with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Shackleford came up to the guerillas at Morganheld and dispersed them, taking several prisoners and killing a few men. Here Col. Foster turned off towards Slaughterville where he had a fight, an account of which we have published. Col. Shackleford with three companies of cavalry started toward Caseyville, in which direction Col. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Martin, and Major Scobee, had gone with the arms captured at Uniontown, having one piece of artillery. He determined to give the rebels, who were estimated at 200 to 800 strong. upon it with courage and energy, we imple you; if you do not, we implore you to awake REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF LOCKS ON GREEN RIVER.—By passengers on the Lady Franklin, on Sunday night, the Evansville Journal was informed that 300 rebel guerilla had visited Spottsville on Sunday and destroyed the locks at that place. If this be true, the Journal says, t settles the question of navigation on Gree other question, the supply of provisions, &c for the region along Green river. The guerillas are said to have proceeded from Spottsvill impossible that Colonel Netter has had a fight with them ere this. If so, we have full make free her path before her and set her for ward on her brilliant career. She early saw all this, and to the accomplishment of this great and indispensable object she bent up every faculty and exerted every effort. Sh was not mistaken. She formed no false judg ment. At the moment of the adoption of the Constitution New York was the capital of on State, and contained thirty-two or three thousand people. It now contains more thousand people It now contains more thousand people and is justly regarded as the commercial capital, not only of all the Unitee States, but of the whole continent also, from the Fole to the South Sea. Every page of he history for the last forty years bears high an irresistible testimony to the benefits and blessings of the general government. Her aston ishing growth is referred to and quoted all the world over as one of the most striking proof of the effects of our Edward Lines. dence in his ability, not only to defend th place, but to give the rebels a severe drubbin more than one man is killed on each side boat Mollie Funk has been burned on Gree a gunboat to be bullet proof. She is of light

Sigel did attempt to shoot General McDowell give an especial interest. An interest treachery. The story had before this ac ount appeared been generally discredited, but he Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat bears the folowing independent testimony to its truth. ritten by an officer who was an eye-witn stating that during the fight General McDow Il took from his pocket a white handkerchie which he attached to the end of his sword an raved aloft as if signaling to some one uct. McDowell replied that it was none iness, at the same time cursing him a the latter's sword-hilt and glancing off."

ate of Michigan, Editor of the Detroit Free Press, and postmaster of Detroit under President Pierce. During the Mexican war Col. Brodhead acted with great gallantry, and was the first of our officers to enter endered his sword to (then) Capt. Brodhead. his inferior rank. Gen. Bravo was so much Capt. Brodhead that he presented him with a beautiful spy-glass. Col. Brodhead married the niece of Maj. Gen. Macomb, and leaves

HUMPHREY MARSHALL AT Mr. STERLIN The Hon. Richard Apperson arrived in this could analyze the feelings of a candle upon the feelin

nanded by a notorious man named Pete Ev-rett, of Mt. Sterling, who has long been a Captain in the rebel service. Upon his arrive sive citizens, a merchant tailor to whom Ev the passage above-quoted as we would now apply it, though certainly in a manner which party who were thrown into prison. Manhouses were searched, among them the residence of Mr. Barnes, of the banking firm of ing to the banking-house had all been se gratify his passion for robbery against other

arded to Franklin, on the Louisville and

arns that on the morning of the 20th ult. Rouge, which was foiled by the fire of the

"water."

This affair having demonstrated that Baton Rouge can be held by the navy, our troops have been temporarily withdrawn, and we believe are to be forthwith put into a new field of operations.

The following is an extract from a le ter from an officer in Gen. Grant's army to a friend:

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 2, 1862.

or, knowing, are they affaid to punish?

Levius Mith County, states that he had an interview with the Hon. Joshua F. Bell at Lebanon, who informed him that his release by the rebels was entirely unconditional. They desired to parole him, to report in a designated time at Lexington, or to give bonds to procure the exchange of Gen. Lucius Desha, but he objected to all terms, and eventually was permitted to go without further molestation.

By General Pope is returning to the West. The laurels that he won before he was called to Washington did not, we are sorry to say, keep all their greenness in a Virginia atmosphere.

Whether he be republican, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be feels equal ass

loss over one hundred.

On September 1st, a force attacked our railroad guard at Medon, between here and
Jackson. The guards held out until reinforced
by Col. Leggitt, when the rebels were routed,
leaving more than fifty killed and wounded
on the field; our loss two killed and fifteen
wounded.

our own folly. It can stand every thing, but disorganization, disunion, and nullification. Grand and pregnant words! Let them at this juncture be pondered with especial solemnity by every lover of his country and of his race.

Thus newerfully and completely does Mr.

There has been no other fighting in this vi-Thus powerfully and completely does Mr. Webster himself drive home the general truth of the passage which our New York contemporary has aptly reproduced for local effect. What is true of New York in relation to the

stands for the actual development of the pros-perity and greatness of the whole coun-fry under the same magical power. To the country at large, not less than to its comintrologic terror is lost, probably being destroyed at the fire in Mr. Benton's house in Washington in 1856, but it undoubtedly gave new facts in support of the position taken by Mr. Benton toward the Calhoun in the contemporary has lately reproduced from it for the contemporary has lately reproduced from it fo richer than the fabled apples of the Hesperides The Union under the Constitution is the tree answered by that of Judge Thomas, of which of our national grandeur and prosperity. of our national grandeur and prosperity.

Fellow-citizens, loyal men of the country, do

the hearts of the pariotic multitudes which you fully realize that the axe of the traitor is received it with such now laid at the roots of this towering and siasm. Nothing could be plainer, more diprincely tree? Such is the appalling fact, and, if you do not promptly strike down the foe, the majestic column must fall headlong to the earth, overwhelming friend and foe alike

We are to re-establish the authority of the laws of the United States over a terriin its ruins, and quenching the hopes of man-kind in the darkness and tempest which This can only be done by first breakfollow. If you realize this awful truth, act ing down the military strength of the ion by the use of superior military force. After that, will come up truce, amnesty, restoration; for then will be apparent the hopeessness and folly of the rebellion, and mutual nterests will be considered and mutual feelings revived. The longer the complete success of our arms is deferred, the more unmangeable will be every thing to be then decided. it present there is but one question-whether the Union of these great States, out of which so mighty a nation has been formed, shall be preserved or destroyed. No dilution of this question and no diversion from it, should be intenanced. "Side issues," as Judge Thomas appropriately remarks, "partisan or philas hropic, are moral treason now. The speech hough evidently a frank, off-hand outflow com the heart of the eloquent orator, will mmand general attention and approbation throughout the country. All truly patriotic spirits will respond heartily to the just judgnent passed upon the Union men of the Bor. total disruption, and they now, as before hol they hold it in a firm grasp." We pray hear

NUMBER

The Washington con lew York Evening Post has cent letters a statement to which passing ever jor who was captured in the battle of Fri and who managed to make his day night, had arrived at Washington and given some valuable information respective the purposes of the rebels. As this officer by longed to Pope's army he was refused a parole, and was to have been sent to Richmond on Monday. He had many conversations will They one and all asserted that they had no present intentions against Washington, bus meant to push up into Pennsylvania. General and now we will let your people taste some of officer replied; "I have no doubt from your as 'd—d Dutchman;' whereupon Sigel drew a pistol and fired at;'McDowell, the ball striking the latter's sword-hilt and glancing off."

good fighting qualities that if you succeed in crossing the Potomac you will do much harm in Pennsylvania, but I do assure you that I could not wish for a better thing than for you Col. Thornton F. Brodhead, of the 1st to do it. It would be the very best thing that chigan cavalry, killed recently before could possibly happen for us. It would mad-Washington, was formerly a member of the den the North and give them that hatred of you which they now lack, and which would make good soldiers of every man called into the field." On the whole, we are inclined to agree with the officer. Let the rebels push up into Pennsylvania, if they can.

Gen. McClellan brought order out of lisorder after the first battle of Bull's Run by ong months of patient and vigorous dis pline. We apprehend that the only way of doing it after the second is to whip the reb SPERCE OF JUDGE THOMAS AT THE RECENT WAR MEETING IN BOSTON .- The following is speech of Judge Thomas to which we lluded yesterday:

(Cheers.)
The issues before the country are of life or death, glory or shame, order or anarchy, union or chaos, a nation or a Mexico. And in this hour of awful peril, there is for us but one hope—one way of salvation; and that is to subdue armed rebellion by arm:—to overwhelm it by superior force on the field of battle. [Applause.]
Processions and banners, touching allusions to Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall, sentimental resolutions, proclamations beginning and end-

If this be so, men of Boston—patriotic, self-sacrificing men, capable of living and dying for your country—what wait you for? The path of duty lies open before you Interest, duty, honor, patriotism, the sense of manhood, all point one way—that way leads to Richmond and to victory [cheers], and through victory to Union and peace. Controversy as to the causes of the war is useless now. Grumbling, carping criticism of the past is mean and disloyal now. Side issues, partisan or philanthropic, are moral treason now. They weaken and divide us in a struggle that requires all our wisdom, all our energy, all our strength, directed and converged to the single work and duty of subduing the foe in arms. [Renewed applause.] Not a man, not a dol-

THE STATE GUARD LAW .- The reenactment dations of the law of March 5, 1860, which were adopted by the Legislature, and of Dr. Palmer's place, four miles from Spring-approved by the Governor on the 31st ult., field, in the direction of Lebanon. They suburged against the original bill. The Governor unteer and enrolled militia, or any part thereof. and also the militia of the reserve, in cases of They were probably bound to Lebanon to joi zation, the Inspector General may divide or of his authority to his assistants subordinate commanders except for purposes of organization, and the grade of his staff has been lowered with a proper regard to economy. The modification of the organization, as directed by article 6, is placed at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief or Inspector General, according to the necessities and conveniences of the ser-

vice, including the organization of companie To organize a company, the written consent of the Commander-in-Chief or Inspector Ger eral must be obtained and lists of volunteer ber to be prescribed by the Inspector General. This does away with the supe County Judges. Home Guard companies ar egarded as volunteer companies and may be mustered into the State Guard under their exorganizations. The Commander-in-is authorized to disband any existing company which fails to become a member of th State Guard and may reclaim the public property in its possession. The power to estaband not mandatory. When the militia are if in his opinion the public safety demands it. mules, wagons, teams, arms, munitions of war, require, but they must previously be valued mean. As an instance William Duke, a few selected by the Governor or his orders, and ation made therefor. The Governor may, at his discretion, withhold the militia organization from any county or coun-ties in the State for such period as he may

amended State Guard Law under the authori-ty of the Legislature, but he should have a rge edition printed for sale at a cheap rate s nearly complete, and under it our State car be speedily and effectually organized ach manner as the Governor may prescribe In pursuance of this, the time for enrolment of all able-bodied citi zens not exempt was extended unti to 9 o'clock this morning. Those who have attempted to evade the enrolment will be re-garded as disloyal, and placed on such duty as Brigadier General John W. Gray, of this cit organization of the State Guard, and all com es which report to him will be furnished ith quarters, rations, &c. Companies des organize into battalions or regimen will report to him, that the requisite orde for electing officers may be issued. In the strong language of the Marseillaise, we now Aux armes! Citovens!

The local organizations will doubtless ned to protect their homes, but they wil form the nucleus of an army of defence, and intil they are attached or ordered to activ drill and become accustomed to the disciplin tary effectiveness. There is hardly a man in the rifle, but it is necessary to learn how t add greatly to celerity and prevent confusion State will soon be possessed of an army for

AW INFAMOUS RASCAL .- Richard B. Georg made the canvass in August as a Union man ago he came down to Lonisville having in hi loyalty. But "Brig. General" Abe Buford is rving to raise a rebel brigade in Woodford, and, on Friday last, Richard B. George so

howling through the world. We are gratified to learn, that, after the consummation of his whom he attempted to speak, turned from him

spondent says, as the news of the recent ntelligent persons that there has been no such fighting as some of the despatches sent out describe. The loss of fifteen or twenty thousand in killed and wounded is gradually lesbelieved at the Surgeon-General's office that As for the fighting, some of it was magnifithe troops participating in it with glory. Per-

When the guerillas under Col. Woodard attacked Clarksville, a good many citizens who had taken the oath of allegiance Now Clarksville is recaptured, and we shall think it very strange if these infar traitors and villains are not punished in a de gree fully commensurate with their tre and villainy. It may be a part of the religio of rebels to be treacherous, but it should be part of ours to punish treachery.

Justly or unjustly, the feeling against Pope and McDowell among the rank and file of the army is intense. The sending of Pope to the Northwest and the granting of leave o absence for fifteen or sixteen days to Me well in the present tremendous crisis of affairs at the Capital are evidence that the value f the further services of those distinguished officers is not estimated as highly by the Go

If we permit the family of the abser oldier to suffer, we forfeit all claim to the protection we receive from the interposition of his strong arm between us and our invaders. It is no mere charity on our part to sustain the dependent on him and dear to him. It is but the performance of an act of absolute justice

If there are any Union men who half ready to despair, let them for God's sake be silent and not by their miserable croakings liscourage those who are fighting or otherwis working for the country. And, if they must look doteful, let them either shut themselves up or wear their wives' or mothers' veils or

A SKIRMISH WITH THE REBEL GUERALLAS .-We have positive information to the effect that the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Major Kennedy, had a skirmish with Woodward's guerillas near Allensville on Tuesday, in which the Eighth Kentucky sustained a loss of one in killed, killing a number of the enemy and capturing four pris

The rebels of this vicinity have bee They may as well be prudent in their manifesta tions. We have no expectation that the enemy will come here. At any rate, there will, be-

will come here. At any rate, there will, before he comes, be ample time to wring the necks of the cocks that crow and try their gaffs too soon.

DGunboat No. 3, of the Cincinnati fleet, arrived at Madison on Wednesday morning for the purpose of coaling. Another gunboat stopped at Carrollton, Ky., and took possession of the place. The boats are each manned by seventy-five sharp-shooters, and each boat carries a 12-pounder.

DWe have a rumor that Provisional Governor Hawes has issued a proclamation calling a meeting of the Provisional Council for the 15th inst. The rogues are determined to play the farce out to the very end, and don't appear to be aware that they are candidates for the halter.

**announced the moving columns of the enemy, but to the eye of the General they gave no sign. He persisted in regarding their success at Catlett's as a mere cavalry dash, and was hardly convinced by Manassas that the enemy had gained his rear in force. From that hour his movements have been followed by nothing but disaster. But it is needless, and I have no time to accumulate evidence on such points. Half the strength of an army is confidence in its commander. That confidence is not given to Gen. Pope. The opinion of his troops is unanimously against him. I saw numerous officers of all ranks in almost every corps of the army. There is no dissent or disagreement. They will not, cannot, fight again under Pope with confidence. It saw nothing the facts as I find them, expressing no there of the provisional Council for the 15th inst. The rogues are determined to play the farce out to the very end, and don't appear to be aware that they are candidates for the halter.

appear to be aware that they are candidates for the haller.

Been Now that all our possessions, even our lives, are threatened by insolent and unscrupulous invaders, no as or word indicating sympathy with the for should be for a moment tolerated. Vengeance is God's, but punishment may well be the people's:

I do not think so. It is still my opinion that down to the time when the surplement on the Rappahannock his eampaign was purshed with ability, and was deservedly successful. But from the moment he set his foot this side the river there have been only delay, disaster, and retreat. That his army has lost confidence min is a fact I am bound to record it is state it strongly it is because the compression and the river there have been only delay, disaster, and retreat. That his army has lost confidence underly successful.

FURTHER REBEL MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY. gentleman living near Springfield in thi

State, ten miles from Lebanon, relates that on Tuesday night about 4,000 rebels—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—encamped upon his farm. The next morning they took possession relieve it from all the objections which were sisted upon the people and gathered up all the gion has been partially lifted, and we now orses and negroes they could find in their progress. They had no less than a hundred ne the three regiments, two from Louisiana and one from Georgia, that arrived there on Tue consolidate counties forming such regimental day evening, and the combination would give district as he may deem necessary. The Intention of the combined forces is probably await at Lebanon the arrival of Bragg.

A MILITARY SECRET .- The readers of Ivanhoe will easily recall to their memories th assault upon the castle of Front-de-Bouf, in which Rebecca the Jewess and the wounded vanhoe were confined as prisoners. Ivanhoe's spirit was chafed because he was u even to look upon the strife, but Rebecca reached a window from which she saw and described the progress of the contest. In the course of it, the warrior Ivanhoe uttered a martial sentiment, which may explain a large portion of the present condition of the

"That cannot endure," said Ivanhoe; "i ey press not right on to carry the castle by pure force of arms, the archery may avail bu little against stone walls and bulwarks. Look for the Knight of the Fetterlock, fair Rebecca, and see how he bears himself; for, as the lea er is, so will his followers be. Bragging will never end this wa

will croaking. Nothing will but fighting.

One sad effect of this rebellion to dispel our confidence in men who have heretofore been regarded as the very soul of honor and integrity. Cases multiply in pain ful perfusion to show that secession makes it rotaries not only treacherous, but contemptible days after the Shelby House fight, called or the Home Guards of Danville, to go and pro tect him and his property, which they prompt did. He has since manifested his gratitude by the following proclamation:

KENTUCKIANS: The brave Confederat diers have driven from our midst the .d tion hordes who, in the name of Govern have trampled upon every right of free Liberty of the press and of speech we rty of the press and series of the press and series of the series arrested and disarmon, series women insulted, and our slaves taken to armed or to labor for our subjugation. Re armed or to labor for our subjugation. Re armed or to labor for our subjugation is obedience at the tyrant Lincoln is obedience at the state of the series of th for general circulation, as every one who is sistance to the tyrant Lincoln is obedience to not a cripple or exempt from service by law should study its provisions. The system now we will redeem our State. In the name of the control of the contro will redeem our country, rally, nor, liberty, and patriotism, rally. W.M. DUKE.

DANVILLE. Sept. 6, 1862. [Special Correspondence of the N. Y. SCATHING REVIEW-GENERALS POPE A

Camp Near Chair Bridge, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862. Slowly and sullenly the two armies of neralship is the most immediate and dous failure. Once more the national at the about the national capital, and the ce of Washington is the strategic

It is needless now to explain the constact changing disposition of forces during the de-which followed the defeat of Saturday. The corps at least remained at Centreville on M day, and were scattered over the broad is of the hill on either side of the road in military disorder. They had never been coller-no more had the rest of the arrors in der-no more had the rest of the army e retreat. There was no head to put ust been sent in all directions in search he wagons—and it was already 10 o'clo und a battle hourly expected since d ight. The camps were inextricably angled—not to my eye or judgm only, though I have seen enough to knowething about it, but I heard a Gentral commanding a corps d'armee say he did know, and could not ascertain, the relaismostion of other corps. Another General fading glory from age to age. egular officer of Engineers, an

alty. But "Brig General" Abe Euford is ing to raise a robel brigade in Woodford, on Friday last, Richard B. George solided and obtained from him the position of plies were sent out on the flanks and in front, plies were sent out on the flanks and in front, and left there without wagons to shift for theuselves—I suppose to subsist on the country; and from the country they might have gathered scanty grass, and, if in the woods, leaves for their horses—for the men, nothing. But if a General, on the eve of a battle cannot supply his troops with powder, it is useless to expect they shill be fed. I need not multiply instances. There was mismanagement everywhere, because at headquarters there was incompetence, confusion, no tettled plans, no head. The army was not so much disheartened as enraged—willing to fight, but not willing to be eartificed—denouncing, with a unanimity that had caused their defeat. No one believed that the combined force of the rebels were in front; and as for the battle of Saturday, the men, the officers, the Generals who fought it, confess with shame and anger, that they were beaten by half their number. The army was not well well and the proper spirit when he said: "I trust Horsiden, I trust and left there without was ons to shift for the alf their number. The army we sated, its commander was out-generaled. He sated, its commander was out-generaled. He was warned suffer himself to be informed. He was warned suffer himself to be informed in the warned suffer himself to be informed. He was warned suffer himself to be informed in the warned su

when the skies are bright we doubt and cavil; when clouds come over them we weep, despair, and wring our hands. In this hour of the cludder then, it is and the decident the chert hand the section is added. Then, the wring our hands. In this hour of spair, and wring our hands. In this hour of the cludder then, the decident hand the section is added. Then, in and election where the defended to defeated. McDowell. It asked a said the President? Is he hot honest tion. No order of battle was communicated to Generals of any rank. Generals of corps were not told who supported them, who was on their right or left, what movements concerned their own commands or position, or on what plan the battle was fought. I asked a question about the plan. Sir, there was no plan. We knew nothing but what we discovered for ourselves. I do not know to this hour who was on my right. I asked, not usual to inform Generals of corps "Is it or divisions on such points?" Usual! The General who neglects to do it is an imbectile." A commanding hill in our possession was threatened by a hostile movement in force. General Pope was informed, and asked to send another battery to hold it. "If you do not, in fifteen minutes the enemy will be in possession of the hill." He refused to send it. In ten minutes, rebel artillery was playing from that hill on our troops. Generals who fought with the most heroic courage and the most soldierly ability, whose praises are in every one's mouth, speak of the battles in which they have just won honest fame with chagrin and remorse. Their own efforts became futile from the incompetence of their Commanding General. Said one to me, "I must ask to be relieved, tinless Gen. Pope is removed. I cannot see my men murdered." I met a General who had led his division in the hottest of the fight with heroic courage and veteran skill. He said, "I have lost at housand men; I dare not go into the hospital and look in the faces of those wounded men who, I know, have shed their blood bravely and in vain." It was Carl Shurz.

Instead of complaints we should look the realities of our position and endeavor comprehend them. The New York Journ dred and fifty thousand rebels in the field around Washington, there is not much time to consider. Action must follow thought rapidly if we expect to do anything in Virginia this fall. The necessities of the occasion are good Generals, brave soldiers, and ample suppl The successful movement of the rebels upon thank and rear of Gen. Pope must be trace The great necessity is military organization, not to his want of proper means of informa-tion, but of his refusal to regard the intelli-gence that was sent him. He was officially informed of it, but would not believe it, would informed of it, but would not believe it, would not even take reasonable precautions against its possibility. He actually withdrew Sigel's corps from his exposed flank while the enemy were turning that point. Officers stationed in front on the Rappahannock line saw for three days the constant clouds of dust which announced the moving columns of the enemy, but to the eye of the General they gave no sign.

He persisted in regarding their success at that he would be required to take the responnot a military Government. We had no experience in war. The machinery of peaceful times for peaceful purposes was not the most easy machinery to direct in the grooves of a

> If any young men refuse their aid to sakes that they will die young, for their reflecions in old age would make them very mis erable.

Though we may be at present under cloud, we trust and believe that it will soon pass away, leaving us, as the rain-cloud leave the earth, all the fresher and more invigorated from the visitation.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL BRAGG .- A

of light artillery, and several pieces of heavy

uns. Among the divison commanders in

Hardee's corps, are S. B. Buckner, Henry W.

illiard, and a Brigadier-General Slaughler.

has been suggested to us that Savage o

ensacola notoriety, and Maury, of Tennesse

With the two corps of this army thus organ

go by. He counted forty pieces of field ar

illery, five regiments of cavalry, and thirty

ittle or no baggage. The troops were prov

ons were used to haul forage, the ten tarpat

s of a regiment taking up but little roo

The men lived off the country. Many of the infantry were mounted on horses with bridles

mprovised from ropes and the like. The

the Sequachy river, and were at Pikeville or

On the same day a large force was throw

from Pikeville. The rebel cavalry made ar

two smart skirmishes were had with our

the 1st of September, the advance reached th

the "Grassy Cave" road, while the force

withdrawn and followed the main army

Positive information of this movement reach

Gen. Bragg entered Kentucky at Alban

Clinton county, on the 5th of the present month. It is understood that he had

the Cumberland river. He crossed this strea

on the 6th or 7th—in all probability the latter

date. This is the last definite account which

Bowling Green frustrated, and is understood

have moved northward toward Columbia

in Adair county. He is now said to be i

that vicinity, and, from all the information

counterfeit by obtaining for comparison the

rille Journal was got up and published in Lexington under the auspices of the rebel

nilitary authorities in that city. Dr. New-

ne Southern Confederacy! We cannot say

more than belief, that if, by force or stratagem

advance their fiendish purposes.

genuine Journal of the same date. It is to be presumed that the bogus Louis

more audacious and atrocious.

we have from other sources, this surmise

ed Gen. Buell on September 2d.

rown toward McMinnville was suddenly

have divisions in Polk's corps.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862. reasonable doubt no longer exists that the duct of two young ladies of Danville on the whole of the rebel army of Gen. Braxton because in Kentucky with an Bragg is now in Kentucky. The movements place was equal to our idea of Spartan courarmy of thirty thousand men serve to divert the thoughts of our people from the great events fast rushing to a crisis in Maryland.

Bragg is now in Kentucky. The movements of the movements of the corps of Bragg's army under Gen. Kirby Smith are known to our readers as events fast rushing to a crisis in Maryland.

Bragg is now in Kentucky. The movements place was equal to our idea of Spartan cour age. For many months a beautiful specimen of the national flag has floated from the residence of Mrs. Taylor, an estimable widow tense russing to a training that reince vesterday, the thick curtain in that reof them. We have lately been put in posseslady, and when the rebels took possession of know that McClellan is there at the head of a that the two other corps of the reat army in battle array, and, that the shock impending and may at any hour occur. As lish these facts for the benefit of our readers, residence to take possession of the flag, but to the amount of the force of the rebels we adding that they are obtained from most re liable authority. Our readers are also acq that they would not risk a conflict without ed with the fact that Gen. Buell's positions at the being able to bring an army of prodigious strength and efficiency into action. Battle Creek, Huntsville, and McMinnville have been evacuated by that admirable office

We have already speculated sufficiently a to the probable result if the rebels risk an encounter. We expect a victory, but we can-not draw a long, free breath till we hear of The issue has consequences of such tremendous moment suspended upon it, that we nnot, even with all our confidence, look for ward to it without painful and almost sleep ess anxiety. But there is this difference be ween the Federal army and the rebel army in respect to the contemplated battle. The Federal cause, dreadful as the calamity would be, could and would survive the defeat of it champion host and be borne to ultimate to amph, whereas the rebel cause would perish with the defeat of the rebel array, perish sud denly and utterly and forever Let us bear the suspense as patiently as w

may, reflecting that it cannot last long. There is no doubt, that, moved by no ssity as well as by policy, the rebels are en deavoring to transfer the theatre of war from Virginia to Maryland and from Tennessee Kentucky, and, furthermore, that, owing ! the twofold error of the Government in under taking to hold the wide circuit of the territory red by our arms while omitting sonably to augment or even to repair our forces wasted and scattered by the very trimphs they had won, this endeavor will suc eed temporarily, though we trust but rat make up our minds to the success of the en deavor thus far; since the rebels in force ar new in both Maryland and Kentucky.

cceed, and how partially during that time veds and scanty enough, if we are true to selves. The error which rendered the suess of the endeaver possible in any degree ready in process of correction,-in process of rrection partly by the endeavor itself, which pels the concentration of our forces, and partly by the action of the Government, which t length has directed that our forces shall be argely augmented. Concentration and augentation are now the first steps to be take When they shall be consummated, our force

will be hurled upon the enemy with nnihilating power, and this bold endeavo will go to ruin, carrying with it the conspira of which it is unquestionably the last de erate throe; and the quicker these steps shall consummated, the quicker this result wil attained. We earnestly call on the peopl and on the authorities alike to see to it that hese steps are consummated as quickly as i hysically possible. Let us all put forth ou he glorious end is reached.

Meanwhile, it is quite possible that we of Kentucky shall be constrained to form a some what closer acquaintance with "the stern ty rant war" than we have yet formed; but, his be so, let the grim monster find that w mprove upon a closer acquaintance, if he do Let us in every emergency acquit ou selves like Kentuckians. Let it not be though or said that we love our country less bec it is or seems to be imperilled more. Tru Let us show, by our calmness, resultition; d votion, activity, fortitude, contempt of danger and indifference to sacrifices, that we are no anworthy of our sires, nor of the protrust which they transmitted to us, and which ander their solemn injunctions we now have in charge for posterity. Let us amidst what ver trials and dangers prove equal to ou whole duty as patriots and as men. The ordea will last for but a few lowering days or weeks the triumph, which is sure, will endure in un

To doubt the final crushing out this causeless, wicked, and fiendish rebellion would be to doubt the courage and integrity of man, and the just omnipotence of Heaven were the forcible words of Mr. Burnam who proroguing the Legislature. But we are too against Bowling Green, and moved on toward apt to despond and distrust our leaders when reverses assail us. This is all wrong. We must have faith in the instice of our caus and confidence in our public servants. Mr. not an improbable one.

that town says that he recently saw in circulation there copies of a paper purporting to be the Louisville Journal of a late date, and that he was at pains to establish in his own mind and the minds of his friends its character as a land states that it represents Washington city as being in possession of the rebels, proclaims that there is no longer the faintest hope for the Federal cause, and exhorts all who have hitherto been loyal to give up every thought of further resistance, and submit, as good and that we are astounded or even in the smallest degree surprised at either the audacity or the atrocity of this proceeding, for the villains guilty of it have for months been living in the daily and nightly perpetration of deeds far been as decisive as a jealous and anxiou country expected; that many of them cling to the memories and associations of other days, and fight regretfully against their former camp

associates and companions in arms. Yet they risk their lives for us, and if we calmly look over the record which these past two year have written we shall find in the valor of the American officers, their devotion to their sol diers and their flag, their courage and intro pidity, much that is noble and grand. Over these men there is a power to which they are responsible, and which examines every action with a jealous eye. It gives them their mili-tary being and takes it away. It has exercised this duty candidly and severely, and w should trust its judgment in the future.

tion of their treasonable designs, continue t publish bogus Louisville Journals, they very soon find it necessary to look for a field of operations somewhere outside of this State General McDowell is under arrest for reason or imbecility or both. Apropos of the neident, we may give an anecdote told by a foreigner of distinction, who had just returned from the Army of Virginia. Generals Mcwith military directorship. The Southern rebellion is to be regarded as a military organiparticularly mentioned. The foreign gentlezation. It was constructed for war. The united States is led by a President who was McDowell likes good company and good elected without the remotest idea on the part of those who nominated and voted for him, de large room; and in dat room, de large bed ibilities of the greatest war the modern world and all de nice comfort about, and dare make has known. He was scarcely in office before his headquarters. Gen. Bouks (Banks) he a revolt, spreading out in a vast military com-bination, with a military head, attacked the his trunk, and outside his horse, all ready, have de little tent, and in dat de little bed and overnment. Mr. Lincoln accepted the chal- and dere be his headquarters. Nov lenge, and with an honesty of purpose, and a de soldier, and which de General, I need not eal for the Union, which have called forth say; but I do say dat Gen. Bouks (Banks) the admiration of all loyal citizens, has bent de soldier and de General all de time. He alevery energy to the conduct of the war and to the defence of the Constitution. But we were mistakes." Many have talked of putting down the rebellion in thirty days. We can't do it in that time, but we can do it, and shall do it.

Though it is not to be done in thirty days, no terrible contest. doubt it can be in thirty weeks or thirty nonths or thirty years. Even thirty eir country, it is to be hoped for their own is but the lifetime of a generation, and what re the toils and struggles and privations and sufferings of a single generation of our Ameri-

> throughout all the generations? We have recaptured Clarksville. Now

HEROIC CONDUCT OF TWO LADIES. The consion of facts which establish beyond doubt Danville it was but natural that they shou seek to remove the hated emblem. they were confronted at the door of the residence by Miss Maria and Miss Mat-Taylor, the two accomplished and harffling daughters of the patriotic widow

the young ladies announcing their determina tion to defend the cherished banner. Th Many newspapers, ignorant of the febel move ments, have blamed Gen. Buell for his inaction valrous half-dozen returned to their comand his late retrogressive movements.

General Bragg massed his army at Chat ander and reported that it would require ree equal to a full company to capture the ooga and Knoxville, East Tennessee The olumn or corps under General Kirby Smith flag, and a company was accordingly despatched to make the capture. Arriving in front of Mrs. Taylor's residence, the commander of the coeded in flanking General G. W. Morgan and, with but one battle of any consequen mpany demanded the surrender of the flag; bat of Tazewell, effected the design of getting at the two young ladies again made their nto his rear and thence further into Kenttlicky appearance, bearing the flag between them, each armed with a revolver. In response to the demand for the flag, the ladies informed All the details of this movement are familiar our readers. The other two corps have ved with equal secresy and effect and are heir persecutors that they would never surnow attempting a junction with Smith. The render it to rebels, and, drawing their pistols rmy of Major General Bragg is divided in hree corps d'armee under Major Generals Wm.

Hardee, beetidas Polk, and Kirby Smith. owed that they would shoot the first rebe at polluted the sacred emblem with his foul ouch. The company of rebels retir Each of these corps would number about 15, ng the ladies in quiet bessession of their flag 000 men if the regiments were full, but it is not probable, that, of this whole army, 40,000 which they yet retain. effective infantry can be brought illio action. The cavalry force of the two corps under

Homicide.-Gabriel Munday, brother ieutenant-Colonel Reuben Munday, of the xth Kentucky Cavalry, was shot and killed Hardee and Polk is estimated at 5,000, and it on Main street, between Campbell and Wenknown that they have each three batteries el, yesterday afternoon by Jesse Hammond, who was formerly a policeman in this city Mr. Munday was riding up Main street, and, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, erhaps, encroached upon the sidewalk. Ham-This Slanghter we cannot recall to mind and ond, it is said, remonstrated with him. A altercation ensued, at the conclusion of which Hammond went to the Lafayette Engine-Tenuessee is meant. With Buckner our readers are familiar. It is rumored he has been nouse, procured a musket and fired upon Munday, the ball taking effect in his breast, pronade a Major-General. There is little doubt ducing instant death. We have heard man organized to penetrate a country with which versions of the affair, but as there wil he is intimately acquainted, and in which, it were useless to deny, he has a wide-spread, a legal investigation of the case, we do not deem it proper to go beyond simple statement of the fact of the killing. sle. Cheatham, of Tennessee, Anderson, of The deceased was a resident of Woodfor unty, was about fifty years of age, and has two sons in Col. Mundy's battalion. The friends of the deceased were highly incensed zed under Hardee and Polk, Bragg, on or about the 22d of August, crossed the Tennes see river at Harrison, a few miles above Chat when they received information of the occur ace, and it was feared at one time that Col. Mundy's men, with whom the deceased was a anooga, the stream at that time being easily rite, would take Hammond from the forded. On the evening of the 27th of August he had marched westward by the mountain road to Dunlap. At the time of reaching this

rost Guards was placed around the jail, and no formidable demonstration was made. point, our informant first saw them, and, lying in the bushes near the town, marked them e leading rebels in Frankfort and Lexingas to what they will do to us and six regiments of infantry, the ranks of which office when they get here. We are not afraid appeared to him to be nearly or quite full. He f them. We observe that Gen. Rousseau ha resents that the men were well armed and kept the guerillas from firing into his railroad ne cavalry well mounted. The batteries were ains by sending upon each some promine ery complete, all the appointments being new rebel preachers, lawyers, and merchants, ur The regiments moved with but er proper custody. And, in case of a rel three wagons each, and it was stated in Dunlap that the officers were allowed to carry ion of Louisville, we shall have at least ree rebel preachers, four rebel lawyers, and ive rebel merchants, placed in our office in the ded with large tarpaulins, which they stretch ost exposed situations. We have got the ed from tree to tree, and under which whole men all fixed on. mpanies can sleep with comfort. The wag

Ber It has often been said that the mo ents of Kirby Smith, John Morgan, Humphrey Marshall, &c., into Kentucky are sperate. Now we have got to show, by the manner in which we meet those move ents whether they are really the "desperate things we call them.

It is stated that Gen. Pope desired to e sent away from his very important com-and in Virginia. Either Gen. Pope warmly mpathizes with the wishes of the people, or vance far towards McMinnville, and one or he people warmly sympathize with the wish es of Gen. Pope. ops thrown forward from that point. In the meantime the rest of the rebel army was

Another Rebel Raid into Lebanon .-- We arn that on Tuesday evening two Louisiana regiments and one Georgia regiment made a dash into Lebanon from the direction of Lex ington or Frankfort and appropriated to their own use about a hundred Government horses

The late events, if they have convinced whole people of the United States the nere's a war in the land, will prove a mighty THE NECESSITIES OF THE CRISIS-LETTER FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

To the Governors of the Loyal States: GENTLEMEN: I do not wish to figure Buckingham Andrews and I bear testimony that you have done much, and done it well, wisely, and in due time, to promote the best interests of our country in this the day of her trial; much remains to be done, promote the best interests of our country in this the day of her trial; much remains to be done, and you, gentlemen, representing more than twenty States, have it in your power to do more than any other class of men), let me impress upon your minds the alarming fact that the rebels have now inore mien in the field, and in camps of instruction, than we have; having brought all their white men into requisition, and having made slaves an element of strength by retaining them upon their plantations, to raise supplies for their armies. Let me further impress upon your minds the startling fact that the rebel advances are simultaneous all over the country, and exhibit system, concert of action, with a zeal and talents displayed in the execution of their plans worthy of a better cause than that in which they are engaged. New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia, are all threatened by an enemy that shows prodigious activity, talents, and strength. Indeed, they have us now where they had us thirteen months ago, with this addition, that they have invaded Maryland and Ohio. If they march upon us, and their daring plans are not properly met, and signally defeated, it will be our fault. A MOST ATROCIOUS REBEL FRAUD-A FORGED LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—We learn from Mr. Edelen of Danville, that Dr. Newland of quiet citizens, to the Constitution and laws of

they march upon us, and their daring plans are not properly met, and signally defeated, it will be our fault.

Now, I propose that you, as Governors of the loyal States, meet at some convenient point without delay, and as the representatives of your people, address yourselves, in unmistakable terms, to the civil and military authorities of the United States. I will not say solds you shall tall them, but I will with authorities of the United States. I will not say what you shall tell them; but I will, with all due deference to your superior abilities, suggest a few points that you might make, and forcibly impress upon the minds of our authorities:

Of course the purpose of the rebel miscreants in this thing is to turn the power and influence forcibly impress upon the minds of our authorities:

First. Urge the Government to draft, without delay, a half a million of men, in addition to the force already in the field and in camps of instruction. And, upon the score of conny, apprise the Government of the fact that it will require less money to furnish, equip, and sustain a million of men for one year than it will a half a million for two years.

Second. Enter your protest against every Brigadier and Major-General in our army being a candidate for the Presidency during the existence of this war, and, as a consequence, shaping his course in that direction.

Third. Enter your most solemn protest against one-half of the members of the Cabinet looking to the Presidency, and shaping their conduct of the war accordingly.

Fourth. Call upon the President, whose honesty and patriotism I do not question, to place men at the heads of both who will not study how to kill off leading rebels without hurting them!

Fifth. Advise the civil and military authorof the name built up by the Louisville Jour-nal through the arduous labors of between thirty and forty years to the promotion of this horrid rebellion against the country. Having succeeded, by their lawless raids, in cutting off for a time the circulation of our paper by mail throughout large portions of Kentucky, they think, through forgery, to wield the power of its character for the consummation of their fiendish treason. There can be nothing bad which such wretches are not capable of comnitting. We have reason for belief, ay and they could get possession of the person of the Senior Editor, they would keep him in close and solitary confinement, publishing under his name, whenever it should suit their purposes, such documents as they might think best fitted

urting them! Fifth, Advise the civil and military author Fifth, Advise the civil and military authorities of the country, and the politicians, to cease this war upon the everlasting "nigger," until we conquer their white masters and arrest the onward march of their desperate and arrogant owners. Meanwhile, let the negroes be seized upon and used in every possible way to crush out this infernal rebellion.

Sixth. Advise your Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the members of your State Legislatures, as well as the people, to cease to make efforts to revive and reorganize old political parties, and to organize our new We can assure the rebel invaders of Kenacky that, if they must needs, in the prosecu-

old political parties, and to organize our new party, to be known as the UNCONDITIONAL UNION PARTY OF AMERICA! UNION PARTY OF AMERICA!
Seventh. Let the Government and the army know, what they seem never to have learned—that is to say, that the rebels are a unit, fighting with a desperation and skill never surpassed by any people on earth; whilst we, who have a noble army of brave men, with money, credit, all else necessary, and truth on our side, are divided and distracted—whilst we are tolerating traitors and tories in our nidst!

Eighth. Let. Eighth. Inform our Government and peopl

midst!

Eighth. Inform our Government and people that our ship of State is now in a heavy sea; and that, at no period since the rebellion broke out, has so deep a depression fallen upon the hearts of loyal citizens as at present.

I would, gentlemen, start a new paper at once at some eligible point, and urge all these considerations, and more, upon the minds of the loyal-hearted men of the country, but for two good and sufficient reasons. First. I should be arrested by the United States authorities for stating facts, opposing follies, and declaring the honest convictions of my mind. And next, such is the rapid advance of the rebel forces that I should expect them to crush out my paper, as they did in Tennessee on the 25th of October last. I may be imprisoned for writing this article. I am not concerned about that. I suffered imprisonment, and the confiscation of all I had on the other side of the line, for adhering to the truth, and I am ready to go to prison here for the same offence. If this rebellion is not put down I have nothing to live for, and would as soon die in prison as elsewhere. can people in comparison with the welfare not only of our own people but of mankind I improve in the open in the open in

I improved the last Sabbath by preaching in the open air, to the Philadelphia Corn Exchange regiment, a noble set of men, ped by a noble band of patriots. I im this Sabbath September 7th by writin tus recapture Lexington and Frankfort and address to the Governors of the loyal States.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862. Journal of this morning. The present exigency squarely and felicitously. It

its the argument for the moment.

Kirby Smith is here. Bragg and the t of them are coming Shall we continue to lie on our backs until Bragg joins Smith, or shall we spring to our feet and thrash Smith before Bragg comes? This seems to plain men to be the question We respectfully submit it to the military men in authority. Our readers will see that there is fur er news from Maryland. We are not preared to say whether it is favorable or u

favorable. We presume the desire of Gen McClellan has been that the two opposing ar mies should remain inactive for a period in the vicinity of Frederick, for he has known, that, so long as the sojourn there might last, he would be receiving from the new levies reeight to ten thousand per day-known that my, unfortunately, has known the same thing. and, with his accustomed sagacity and tact he has promptly acted upon his knowledge. The rebel commanders have clearly seen that they must either move forward rapidly or retreat rapidly-that to remain long in one po sition would be inevitable destruction. The nave decided, it seems, to move forward, and they are doing it. With their whole strength, estimated by many at not less than 150,000 they have entered the Cumberland Valley and, according to the statement made by the

ail and lynch him, but a strong force of Pro- ligence, we learn nothing as to McClellan's movements or position or intentions, but we may rest assured that he is acting up to the full measure of the immense respon ting upon him. For our own part, we have thought that he will, without the most eadful of battles, allow the rebels to advan pon Philadelphia or even Harrisburg, if, deed, they really intend to advance upon

> It is a wonderfully bold step that the rebels have taken, but in our opinion there is even more of audacity than boldness in it. It was vidently the suggestion of desperation, and we are confident that its end will be ruin. We to not believe that the rebel army can ever get back unbroken, unshivered, to Virginia, r that it can go much further forward without nding itself between two whirlwinds lame. At all events, we shall now have something quick, sharp, and decisive-r more, as a contemporary says, of the old waiting, the old standing-off, both armies perish piecemeal by sickness, by picket-firing and by wasting delays.

We have now raised hundreds of tho ands of recruits, and while we are organizing them we are organizing victory. It has been partly the want of proper discipline that ha prevented the military movements of the past year from being effective and decisive. We have been terribly trammelled in Kentucky by divided councils and the apprehension of eret treachery. Only the legislative powe has been truly loyal, and we have, therefore lacked that unity of action in all the functions of the State which alone can insure success government, though containing many wheels

A rebel for has invaded our State is menacing it, whose vaunted design is divide the Union, and in this he is actin in full sympathy with the English tories, wh jealous of our transcendent greatness, would conquer us by disrupting our unity. We should be remiss in our duty were we to conceal the magnitude of the forces which ar now within a very short distance of us and

whose determination is to subjugate Ken-tucky as a necessity to the solution of the question of a new boundary between two res. Of course summercial capital of the construction of coverwhelming numbers. Bragg and dy-five regiments, and doubtless they are all farly full by the operations of the conscription; Kirby Smith has a force estimated at from twelve to eighteen thousand; Morgan has about six thousand, and Humphrey Marshall about six thousand, and Humphrey Marshall account of the consumption of foreign that it is seen that the consumption of the consumption of foreign and about an equal number. All these seen that the consumption of the consumption of foreign that the consumption of foreign and about an equal number. All these consumptions are demonstrated to the consumption of foreign and about an equal number. All these consumptions are demonstrated to the consumption of foreign and about an equal number. All these consumptions are demonstrated to the consumption of foreign and about an equal number. All these consumptions are demonstrated to the consumption of foreign and about an equal number. All these consumptions are demonstrated to the manufacturers of European prospective, has been greatly reduced by the general retrenchment of unnecessary expenditure, and by the enhancement, required by the wants of the Treasury, of duties on imports. These circumstances produce no little impatience could be a support of the consumption of the co ablics. Of course they will attempt to reach inforcements to the amount of at least from if it does not bring disciplined men it will be eight to ten thousand per day—known that effective in arms and munitions of war. Thus if it does not bring disciplined men it will be effective in arms and munitions of war. Thus it will be seen that we are threatened by nearly one hundred thousand rebels, and, while it would be manifestly improper for us to develop the prepagations which have been made to receive them, we may, without improved the product of the property of the property of the property of the product of the property of the property of the property of the product of the property of the prope every day would strengthen him far more than it will be seen that we are threatened by it could strengthen the enemy. But the enemade to receive them, we may, without imprudence, say that they have been energetic, sagacious, and, we believe, ample. Were we certain where the rebels would strike, we could crush them like an egg-shell under a trip-hammer; but we have a very extended base to defend from the Big Sandy to the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi, and, while the Federal army prepares to move where its services will be most effective, overnor of Pennsylvania, are striking for the safety of each particular locality de-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, as our friends gents. Louisville is the most coveted by vill see, calls upon the Mayor of Philadelphia the rebels and fortunately it possesses the doubt that the rebels can be stopped upon the banks until McClellan can come up in the rear The people have been largely in advance of banks iintil McClellain can come up in the rear and attack them. Bit a very important question is whether he feels himself strong enough to give them battle, knowing their formidable strength and keeping in full view the fearful consequences of defeat. The whole loyal portion of the nation will agree that he should not incur the risk of even the possibility of defeat unless such risk is absolutely and clearly necessary to prevent some other and most terms a converge of the union of the nation will agree that he should not incur the risk of even the possibility of defeat unless such risk is absolutely and clearly necessary to prevent some other and most terms a converge of the union of the nation will agree that he should not incur the risk of even the possibility of defeat unless such risk is absolutely and clearly necessary to prevent some other and most terms a converge of the union of the union of the union and the Constitution. There are raily involved in this tremendous struggles. But it may be maintained (what cannot possibly the union of the union of the union of the union and the Constitution of the union and the content of the union and the integer and instituted that the substantial justice of the substantial justice of the union and the cannot perhaps much a cannot perhaps much a constitution. There have the initiative in preparing for action and cannot possibly intended in the union of the union and the constitution. There have the initiative in preparing for action and cannot possibly intended in the union of the unio ful of the present gloom, seeking to perpetuate them through all time. The universal popular impulse leaps to their rescue, and the voice of the nation cries out in thunder tones, "Our Federal Union, it must be preserved." Bey" It is astonishing how fond some of the oyal newspapers are of depreciating the ser-rices of their own Generals and magnifying

Bueil, and others is systematic, and the praises of Stonewall Jackson and John Morgan are the very superlative of laudation. Now we think Stonewall Jackson has been much overrated; he is a dashing partisan officer, but his career has not been distinguished for any brilliant victories; indeed he has been as often defeated as he has been successful. Shields defeated him disasterously at Winchester, compelling him to leave his wounded and to lose his colors, and Banks drove him down ose his colors, and Banks drove him down the Shenandoah Valley until the unfortunate ision of command reduced the Union force to four thousand, and then Stonewall with thirty thousand took heart, and, turning upon his pursuers, drove them back, but ained no advantage. At Cross Keys, he and after his fight with Fremont, and, all output has not yet lasted as mough his name has been coupled with the fled after his fight with Fremont, and, alash upon the right wing of our army before "Yes, but the war indoing us great harm. Th
Manchester, thrown out
the want of raw material
parish, and the silk we
starving for want of the
for their tissues." These
trifling evils. We deep
have reason to do so, for w
some extent in the same.
these evils compared with Richmond, it is extremely doubtful whether he was in that fight at all. At Cedar Mountain he did not accomplish his purpose, but fell back the next day and sent in a flag to oury his dead. It was Lee and not Jackson who dashed into Pope's rear at Manasas; in the subsequent Bull Run battles, Jackson was not a participant, and at Fairfax he was repulsed by Kearney when he at-tempted to turn our flank. Look at his whole The beautiful and symmetrical machine of he was repulsed by Kearney when he atgovernment, though containing many wheels within wheels, should be operated by a single career and we find very few successes. The executive head, which ought to be guided by the legislative action and controlled by the judicial power. Unfortunately we have been compelled to complicate the simple machinery of the State government, and, despite the carnest efforts of those patriotic men who attempted to direct it, there has been disarrangement. The diversion of the executive power has naturally unfixed that direct responsibility which is the vitality of farming sections to obtain horses, beeves, and the revolution, escretally after the continental system and decrees are now and swept the said of John Morgan, whose audativities is madern Rob Roy, a "cattle lifter," who, with a gang of congenial spirits, goes about riffing and destroying. It has never been his policy to make a gallant attack on our positions or to await the attacks of our Generals in force; he depends upon the surprise of exposed points and rapid raids into the war of the French revolution, escretally after the continental system and decrees are for Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of commerce of Napoleon and the orders in Council of the seas of every species of our protocted by the British flag? direct responsibility which is the vitality of all republican government. We want combination in council and in grave discussion, but decisive action can be carried out only by a

ose of the rebels. The abuse of McClellar

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

raised an army marched on Vienna, we capitulated on his approach, and after su human struggles, and, perils on the Dan-gained the decisive victory of Wagram, we will see, calls upon the Mayor of Philadelphia to furnish 20,000 men immediately for resisting the passage of the rebel host across the Susquehanna. Of course the Governor expects the 20,000 to constitute a portion of a far larger force. The Susquehanna is a very broad stream, and, although at some points it is at certain seasons very shallow, we have no doubt that the rebels can be stopped upon the banks until McClellain can come up in the rear

> Buell, and others is systematic, and the praises it be said, "Oh, but the Southern S *Alison, vol. x, p. 299.
>
> Napler's History of the Peninsular War. Book A nephew of John Slidell graduated from West Point about six weeks since, and was assigned to duty upon the staff of Brig

Gen. Reno of the Union army. In the battle of Saturday week he was badly wounded and left for dead upon the field. The rebels stripped him of his gold watch and valuables, and left him to die. He crawfed to the Union lines. New York city. He will probably recover. AN IMPORTANT SEIZURE - We have good authority for the statement that Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, made a foray through the rebel lines, near the Gap, a few days ago, and captured a train embracing enough cattle flour, wheat, &c., to subsist his army for sixty days. At the same time he also captured rebel Brigadier General Austin and a party of

sixty soldiers. en. Pope's failure in Virginia by saying that nany of his own troops were strongly prejudiced against him. It is true that a Gene equal to his position, he will be sure to have

BOY A company of eighty gu canized in the neighborhood of Yelvington, Daviess county, Ky., left Yelvington Sunday night to join the rebel army—stealing fifty of ixty horses from Union men. They were ommanded by Dick Harris, MAYSVILLE. -- Gentlemen at Cincinnati, di-

rect from Maysville, Ky., Thursday, report pied by 1,500 rebels. Our troops had time warning of the approach of the rebels, and vithdraw to the north side of the river.

support. In the color of the county of the control of the county of the color of th

Porrespondence of the Louisville Journal.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA, AUG. 22.

ROUSSEAU AND THE MARRIA.

General Rousseau is still here dispensing justice to deluded rebels, though I think it doubtful if he will remain a great while. I am not allowed by the War Department to say why I think so. I fancy he will be in the Sequatchy valley about the time that it is likely to be transformed into a valley of resam and carnage, to again prove himself a soldier, as he has proven himsel a statesman here. The Duke in Measure for Measure gives a bit of advice applicable to Rotisseau, which I trust may induce you to give a half column to his credit. You remember the Duke says:

Let him be but testimonied in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear to the citriotis a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. You have already published his valor as the soldier. Allow me to write you the testimony proving that he is a statesman. I notice that others before me have been doing the same thing, but incompletely, and, as I fancy, showing at the same time that he is hardly a genigman that he was an abolitionist. A correspondent of the Cincinnali Gazette attempted a short time since to show him a statesman, but made it errorieously applicant hat he was an abolitionist. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press quotes a few iticidents of his administration here and circuicously shows him to be no gentleman. Both grave errors, I am sure you will admit. Buell, you remember, came here from Corrint and looked at the situation, He ousted Gun, Mitchel and put in Gen. Rousseau, Buell found

dmirable change for the cause, but not s leasant, I fancy to Rousseau, Buell found hat he had to reform abuses in this quarter the same in north Alabama, and then proceed to act in direct opposition to these declarations. The most flagrant acts of injustice were permitted and committed by Mitchel, the long series culminating in the turning loose the negroes in the Huntsville jail and delivering over others to the wrath of Turchin s men. With this reputation for the army to overcome Rousseau has gone to work and has accomplished wonders in a month. The process I cannot describe. I may find an illustration. Look for a moment at the result. The division is in fact recreated. The reorganization has been as complete as ever was The division is in fact recreated. The reorganization has been as complete as ever was Bottom's transformation. We hear of very few depredations, as few as in any division of this army. Even the 19th Illinois—of such dreadful fame—is highly commended by the citizens. The Colonel of the 1st Wisconsin was lately loud in his curses of a citizen who had compared his really splendid regiment unfavorably with the 19th Illinois. But the whole division is now noted for its fine discipline and general good order. Lytle's brigade, garrisoning the city, is upon its dignity and presents an equally splendid appearance on review and example in general, and at all times. His brigade is a specimen of the scattered others. I can but use similar general terms to express the praise which is due the 3d division as it has been reorganized by Gen. Rousseau.

succeeded to Mitchel's official documents this fact has been accurately ascertained. As a consequence of this common loose policy. North Alabama is free from the disturbances in Tennessee and Kentucky. Men may say that the presence of a great army would naturally banish such disturbers of the peace. Those who make such an argument do not know what they are talking about. These are mere outlines. They give but the summary. Your or the reader's imagination can fill out the details. TIONISTS AND SECE

ABOUTTONISTS AND SECESSIONISTS QUOTED ON A

I dropped into headquarters to-day and was
witness to several interviews, one of which
enabled the General to express his views so
forcibly that I made memorandum of the conversation. A man named Fearn, a lawyer of
this place, was endeas voint to get prossession of

correspondent sitting some distance under the awning in front of the tent a silent, attentive, and solitary anditor.

The General began by explaining that Mr. Fearn reported that three slaves of a certain widow lady were in the camp of Col. Beatty. Col. B. replied that he knew them. Gen. R. asked if there was any reason why they could not be delivered over to Mr. Fearn. "None in the world, General, if you order it," replied Beatty; "they were retained there by order of Gen. Mitchel, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case I thought it my duty to keep them, though heartily desirous of getting rid of them." "What were these circumstances?" Col. Beatty began to explain that one of the negroes of the same hady had been taken from camp and had been murdered for having run away. This very improbable story, was explained away by Fearn representing that the negro had died of a fever contracted in camp.

Col. Beatty then explained that Mr. Fearn had called upon him once before and told him the negroes were desirous of returning home. On consulting the slaves they said they did not wish to go, and Mr. Fearn had been dismissed without them.

"But what right had you to retain them?" said the General. "This lady has as much right to own slaves as you and your men. I hold, sir, that this army has nothing to do with slaves, either to harbor them or to return them to disloval people. If this lady is loyal, she is entitled to her slaves. Quartermasters may be authorized to use slaves but I don't see that Colonels or Captains are."

Col. Beatty replied by turning to Fearn and inquiring of him "if he had not been in the Confederate service."

"No." "Had he not been engaged in guarding bridges on the railroad at one time?"

Confederate service."

"No." "Had he not been engaged in guarding bridges on the railroad at one time?"
Fearn reluctantly admitted that he had. This was a revelation to the General.

"I will ask you another question," said the Colonel, with a satisfactory smile of a good lawyer when he knows he has a witness in a tight place. "Do you claim to be a loyal citizen?"

"No." was candidly but hesitatingly admitted. "I am a States Rights man."

"States rights, bosh," cried the General.
"Fearne, you have been represented to me as a conservative man, and all this is news to me. I can do nothing for you. I would not turn over my hand to help you—neither to negroes or any other property. I am against all men who are against the Government of the United States. I do not come to persecute you; I shall do you no harm, but I won't aid you or protect you. You must go to Jeff Davis for protection. I am against all enemies of the Government—secessionists or abolitionists. We come to protect Union men in their rights—rights to negroes as well as other property. That's your idea Beatty. I know you will agree with me."

Beatty hesitated.
"And I don't care if you don't," said the

Beatty heeitated.

"And I don't care if you don't," said the General in his brusque, good natured way, "It you are an abolitionist I am as ready to fight you as I am to fight Fearn."

Fearn was dismissed and the General and Colonel had their fill of the argument, which resulted of course in neither being convinced. These views were the main opinions of both, though they could not exactly agree on the one point of not keeping negroes in camp, Col. Beatty holding it a duty, and Rousseau denominating it "wholesale robbery."

BOUSSEAU TURNED COMMISSARY.

Since the Morgan raid cut off supplies from

Sousseal Turnee Commissary.

Since the Morgan raid cut off supplies from this army, Gen. Rousseau has been preparing for a rainy day by scizing all the beef cattle belonging to secessionists in the country. This, as may be well conceived, has created quite an excitement in the vicinity. The General has a large audience each day begging to be left in possession of at least one cow. All curred meats have also been taken. A phrase of the general order provides for the supplying of indigent families from the stores thus seized. It has been suddenly discovered that there are a great many indigent families here, who have heretofore passed for aristocracy. On the list is the family of Governor Clay, father of Clement C. Clay, Senator from Alabama in the bogus Confederate Government.

THE FIFTEENTH KENTUCKY. While in Alabama I was in the camp e Fifteenth Kentucky, Colonel Pope, wh located in the hills to the east of the to the Friteenth kentucky, Colonel Pope, which is located in the hills to the east of the town. The reputation of the regiment and its officers stands high with military and citizens, despite of the fact that they have been side by side with the 19th Illinois, and serving part of the time with Turchin. The regiment is now a part of Lytle's brigade. Although the 15th went into service at the minimum force, it now has, after three months service, as many effective men as any regiment in the brigade. Col. Pope told me, I think, that he had not lost twenty-five men by sickness or death. His regiment is now nearly as strong as it was when he started out. He is very anxious to recruit it to the maximum number of 1,000 men, and has sent home Capt. Taylor, Company A, and a large number of officers on recruits will be obtained to fill up this efficient regiment. Col. Pope has not had an opportunity to try the valor of his men in a pitched battle, but there is little doubt in my mind that a regiment so thoroughly disciplined and of such admirable organization.

On the staff of Col. Lytle, Acting Brigadi

Napoleon gave as a reason for his al know the value of half an hour." Our generals may not need the benefit of the remark General Pope has published his repo of the recent battles in Virginia. We need hardly say that the report wants confirma-

ger that the rebellion will not be put down in a year. The only fit wager in the case is the wager of battle. An article upon those who volu

for their country's defence and those who re-fuse might well be headed "Persons and We don't believe the nigger, would

ight very well, but politicians have found that he is a first-rate animal to fight about. LETTER FROM GEN. BUELUS ARMY NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 4, 1862.

NASHYILLE, TENN., Sept. 4, 1862.

RETROGRESSION.

The entire army of the Ohio has been withdrawn from North Alabama and Southern Tennessee, and has been concentrated at a point south of this, which must, in the necessity of the case, remain nameless. Gen. Bragg has moved North by the Sequatchy valley and ascended the mountains, and reached the high table land of North-Middle Tennessee, thus completely flanking this whole force. Like Pope, Bragg moves without any base of operations, or lines of retreat, only he moves more effectually. It is said Bragg crossed the Tennessee and moved with two wagons to a regiment as transportation. This would give him a train of not over 100 wagons for his army of 40,000 men. By this army thus marching, the mean train of not were 100 wagons for his army of 40,000 men. By this army thus marching.

Two ALTERNATIVES.

He must either march, abandoning everything which is considered surplus, at a rapid rate, and attack Bragg before he crosses the Comberland river, or retire in a parallel line with him to Kentucky. The former is percetly feasible. The country will support the army. The march can be made. Bragg can be found and can be whipped, and, once whipped, he can be routed and dispersed. But he is not coming here to allow Buell to do it. Buell must find him. If Bragg were dispersed, could Smith exist in Kentucky? Smith would be captured, and if Buell moves he will be.

will be.

I believe that Buell is going to hunt Bragg.
I have no information direct from those in
authority. I but give the evidence of my
senses, including my sight and excluding my
hearing. I believe that the movement will be
soon, and I am devoting the whole of the
little time I devote to prayers in urging the
attention of the "powers that be" to such a
movement.

I sent you an account of the evacuation of Battle Creek and the shelling out of Fort McOok. It appears the rebels then moved to Stevenson, and caught our troops in the act of evacuating that place. An artillery fight followed. The rebel battery was silenced, and withdrew. During the night our troops finished the evacuation and came away, bringing everything. The line of the Nashville and Chattanooga road has since then been abandoned as far north as Tallahassa.

The line of the railroad from Nashville to Decatut has also been abandoned. This is the line of which Gen. Negley has had charge, and which he has kept open for the past five months, although a great part of his brigade was withdrawn to protect Mitchel's rear and line, via Shelbyville and Fayetteville. Gen. Negley has arrived here from Columbus, having evacuated that place on Monday evening.

A SOLDIER'S REWARD.

In compliment to the skill and energy which Gen. Negley has displayed in keeping open this road with the small force left him by Gen. Mitchel, Gen. Buell has organized a new division—the 8th—and assigned General Negley to the command of it. This recognition of his services Gen. Buell has been induced to make by his sense of justice, and though Buell is opposed unalterably to the views and practices of Gen. Negley in regard to the treatment of rebellious citizens, he felt that Gen. N. had won the right to the position. In the new division, thus especially organized to reward a faithful officer and in STILL EVACUATING.

that Gen. N. had won the right to the position. In the new division, thus especially
organized to reward a faithful officer and in
recognition of the important services rendered
by him, I understand that several famous regiments have been placed. The 1st Wisconsin,
which, in Northern Virginia, won the battle
of Falling Waters, is among these, the Colonel,
Starkweather, commanding a brigade in a
new division. In his brigade, and forming a
part of the 8th division, is the 79th Pennsylvania, Col. Hambright. The famous 19th Illinois and the 24th Illinois are in Negley's diviion. These two regiments have been much
temoralized, and in taking them from an old
ilvision and placing them under Negley, Gen.
Juell designed to compliment Gen. Negley as
disciplinarian, a qualification Buell took ocasion early in the campaign of last fall to

(For the Louisville Journal.)
With a dastardly exception or two we know of no private or public men, in whose toyalty we have up to this time confided, whom the invasion of the State has not shocked into an attitude of the fiercest definance. The men who form the exception are less or more than cravens. We know many of the loyal men within the rebel lines, and, knowing them as we do, we feel they will except the state of the state

the fires of loyalty yet burn—loyal hearts yet lyearn,—and loyal arms yet long to strike for glory.

If Kirby Smith and General Bragg and the brigand Morgan are close upon us, it ought to fire our hearts and nerve our arms to the conflict. Better be driven to the north pole, and in that cold region hold at bay our desperate foes; nay, even dye the bleak icebergs with our blood, than yield our liberties to their fiere demands. We cannot, we dare not yield to them. The past, the present, and the future forbid it. They demand that we stand as immovable as the adamantine rocks. We love our country, broad and deep as the continent, and we will not give it up to traitors. We must hurl them back to their own foul dens, and crush them in their haunts. Not a vestige—nothing but a horrible remembrance of them must remain. We must fight for our country—and if need be die for it and reap an immortality of glory that shall put to bush the past six thousand years;—else we are no true sons of Liberty. We fling to the nation to-day the world's Marseilles.

Ye sons of freedom wake to glory; in the lark, hard, what my ring and grandsires hoary; Behold their tears and hear their cries.

Oh. Liberty I can man resign the?

Once having felt thy generous flame thee, Can dungeons, bold; it has a fine the country will and their arts are unavailing. The falsehood's dagger tyrants wield, But Freedom is our sword and shield And all their arts are unavailing.

To same to same years the sectored.

Washington, September 14, 12 P. M.
That a fight has been progressing in the dection of Harper's Ferry, seems beyond que
ion, both on the Virginia and Maryland sir
f the Potomac. Heavy firing has been hea
ll day with but brief interruption. Ner

tacked our rorces as the state of about ree o'clock this morning. The fight kept up atil eleven o'clock in the morning, our men ring the last shot. The rebels sent in a flag 'truce asking permission to bury their dead, thich was granted. Loss not known. The bels were reptilsed with feavy loss:

rebels were repulsed with lieavy loss.

St. Lotts, Sept. 14.
In combiliance with orders from the Secretary of War, Gen. Schoffield has ordered the Provost-Marshal-General of the District of Missouri to proceed without delay to carry into effect the confiscation act, so far as the provisions of said act are subject to be carried into effect by the military authorities of the United States in the district. Property liable to confiscation in the district is estimated at fifty millions of dollars.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

A special correspondent of the Press, en toute direct from McClellati's aritly, which he left hist night, telegraphs briefly from Baltimore that his news is good. The rumored rejulse of Buriside is false.

Cincinnata, September 14.

CINCINNATI, September 14.
All quiet here. The enemy is still reprinted to be in force south of Florence. CINCINNATI, Sept. 10—3 P. M.

A train of thirty ambulances with a flag of ruce left here resterday afternoon for the use of our wounded at Richmond. When twelve tiles distant they were halted by the enemy's ickets, and the officer in command taken bere Gen. Heath, who informed him that the ain could not pass as he was not receiving use of truce at present. Appeals were then ade to Kirby Smith, and the ambulances are allowed to proceed.

ande to Kirby Smith, and the ambulances vere allowed to proceed.

Scouts report the rebels moving in two di-sions, numbering about sixteen thousand.

Early this morning a large cavalry force at-acked our pickets on Licking River, driving been back a mile, and several were wounded.

Our whole force over the river were drawn p in line of battle at noon to-day.

One of our men was killed in a skirmish.

New York, Sept. 10.
The Times publishes Gen. Pope's report he recent battles in Virginia. He severe The Times publishes Gen. Pope's report of the recent battles in Virginia. He severely censures the conduct of Fitz John Porter, but speaks in the highest terms of the zeal and energy of Generals McDowell, Banks, Reno, Heintzelman, Hooker, and Kearney. He attitutes the disaster of Saturday jointly to the bad conduct of Porter and the failure of McClellan to send him supplies. On these points he says:

he says:

I do not hesitate to say that if the corps o
Porter had attacked the enemy in flank on the
evening of Friday, as he had my written or
ders to do, we should have utterly crushed
Jackson before the forces under Lee could have Our men, much worn down by hard service

would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up.

All hopes of being able to maintain my position, whether victorious or not, vanished with this letter. My cavalry was utterly broken down by long service in the face of the enemy, and bad as they were they could not be spared from the front even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria to await the loading of trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was swarming with troops, and my whole army interposed between that place and the enemy. I at once understood that we must if possible finish what we had to do that day, as night must see

Major General Heintzelman has been appointed to the command of the forces for the defence of Washington south of the Potomac. The friends of Brigadier General Mansfield say that he is to be appointed a Major General of volunteers. A force of our cavalry, under General McClellan, captured Boonesboro, in the rear of New Market, yesterday.

the rear of New Market, yesterday.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 8.

To-day matters here are assuming a more warlike appearance. The corps of Generals Banks and Sumner passed through here last week without creating much excitement. This morning the commanding General himself, accompanied by his staff, galloped up to the principal hotel in the village, and made inquiries which led to the supposition that movements of great importance were on the

says there was evidently a movement of troops in the direction of Middletown and Boones-

Going in the farmers informed him that a forward movement began at 3 o'clock this morning, supposed to be about 20,000 strong. He saw three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and eighteen cannon, and a large number of wagons at Booneboro. The soldiers looked ragged, shoeless and hatless. A mail carrier captured says great numbers threw themselves down in the middle of the road, attacked with bilious cholic caused by eating green corn. green corn.

A skirmish occurred between the Michigan cavalry and Virginia cavalry, leading the rebel advance at Boonesboro.

They say Jackson leads the column.

New York, Sept. 10. The steamer Columbia has arrived from Ha-

on each side of her, allowing none but the doctor to leave her or go aboard.

A number of seamen from Havana arrived there and were arrested and imprisoned. Yellow fever prevailed aboard. She has lost many of her crew by sickness, desertion, &c. Nine were buried on the 31st, including a son of Moffitt, her commander. She then went to Havana, arriving there 1st Sept., with only 36 hands, most of them, including the Captain, sick. The Captain has putrid fever. Ship is leaky. She was ordered off, and went to sea on the 1st, in a heavy thunder-storm.

Yellow fever and dysentery have killed 75 per cent on the French vessels. The Amazon, whose complement is 675, has now but 40 men left.

Washington, Sept. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 The rebels, it is presumed, have arrived at me point on the Northern Central Railroad the telegraph line has been tampered with d the words "Damned Yankee" heard by rmation is just received from a highly ref e source that the rebels, 20,000 strong, w

Washington, Sept. 11.
A more cheerful spirit prevails in Washington. The apprehension of danger to the apital seems to have passed, in view of the illitary movements to foil the supposed intentions of the rebels.

The general impression to-day is that the massion of Mayrilords for food and other

invasion of Maryland is for food and other supplies, and not for a general raid into the State of Pennsylvania.

It is not supposed our army will seek the memy to fight him upon his own field, but sonfine itself more especially to the defence of Washington while it is menaced in force within camon-sound of the Capital.

Nothing is known with certainty as to what he rebels design.

Major General Banks is rapidly recovering our injuries heretofore received, and is stop ing with Gov. Boutwell. He is at the head distrest to-day attending to business.

There is less excitement now about the pub celepatries than, perhaps, at any forme eriod since the war continenced. In the battle of Friday Gen. Ewell was sho trough the knee, Gen. Trimble was wounded the foot, Gen. Talliferro in the arm, neck, auregard on reporting for duty was assigned that department, which, we believe, in ides Charleston and its defences.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.].

Captain Sperry, of company M, 6th Illinois Cavalry, the officer in command of the post at Bird's Point, arrived late last evening from a scout towards Charleston, with several prisoners and horses. One of the men was captured in his bed, and attempted to kill Captain Sperry with a huge bowie kuife while making the arrest. The prisoners were placed in the guard-house at Bird's Point last night, and this man and another were shot while atempting to escape. [Special to the St. Louis Republican. e receis were repulsed and pursued severa ides. The First Regiment of North Carolin lunteers, under Col. Potter, fought with the eatest bravery and most determined hero n. Potter had his horse shot under him. ism. Potter had his horse shot under him.

The gunboat Louisiana rendered essentia service in shelling the rebels out of a stron, position they had seized. The gunboat Picke was blown up by an accidental explosion of her magazine. Capt. Nichols and 19 mei were killed and 6 wounded. Our loss on shor was 7 killed and 47 wounded. Thirty rebel killed and 36 taken prisoners. Our forces en gaged were only 500. In addition to ou killed and wounded, we have four men missing. A large number of rebels were wounded General Foster and staff went to Washing ton, N. C., on Sunday. Colonel Stevensor will have command of Newbern in Foster absence. empting to escape.

The captain of the steamer McDowell was alaced under arrest on his arrival here this norning. I have not learned the nature of

HELENA, Sept. 5, via CAIRO, Sept. 9.

The expedition to Napoleon has just reirned, successfully accomplishing its mission
ad bringing to this place one of the fines
hear hears on the river. It is an immore

well furnished and airy; it having been built for a hotel, and well adapted for hospital pur-poses, for which it is to be used.

Gen. Curtis has departed, the prevailing im-pression being that he will not return. He left on the 28th ult.

On the 29th ult. Gen. Steele issued this brief but explicit order: "The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the South-west." Gen. Steele, as a gentleman and officer, is highly esteemed by the whole camp. welve regiments.

At ten o'clock this morning the entire reburrny fell back. Their pickets are now fiv niles from our lines. Our troops are in goo pirits and anxious to be led forward.

to the citizens:

"At a late hour to-night the Governor addressed to me the following despatch: 'We have reliable information this evening that the rebel generals have moved their entire army from Frederick to Cumberland Valley, and their destination is now Harrisburg and Philadelphia. We need every available man immediately. Stir up your population tonight. Form them into companies and send 12 20,000 to-morrow. No time can be lost in massing a force on the Susquehanna to defend the State and your city."

[Correspondence of the Morning Papers.]

From Washington.—In the skirmish of Tuesday, Farnsworth's Illinois cavalry charged and broke two rebel regiments of horse and took Poolesville for the third time, at least according to authentic accounts.

A Baltimore correspondent says that within the past week several leading Unionists in town have received anonymous letters, written and mailed in this city, threatening to hang them to lamp-posts when Jackson should arrive. Traitors were in great glee last night over the report that the rebels were actually within ten miles of the city on the road running in a westerly direction from here to Liberty, north of Frederick. For a time there was quite an excitement on the streets,

Washington, Sept. 11. John Ross, accompanied by his brother-in Join Ross, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Stabler, paid a visit of ceremony to the Secretary of the Interior to-day, and after-wards had an interview with the President. No mails are sent hence westward further than Ellicott's Mills, nor any forwarded be-yond that point on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-road. Other routes are selected to insure safety.

more concerns was avacataries.

The evacuation of the line of the railroad under Gen. Negley's command took place under gen. Negley's command took place under gen. Negley the crimmance, and are preclaimly aggravating circumstance, and are preclaimly aggravating circumstance, and the process of or little States property. But through the original property was saved. The commandant at Nasiville, it appears, withdrew the force guarding the bridges at the commandant at Nasiville, it appears, withdrew the force guarding the bridges at which four trains of cars and two regiments of infanty were between two, valuely attempting to cross the mountains. A force of robel cavalry, was one of the carny and the carny of the carny and the cavalry of the carny of the carny and the carny of the carny o the inst auvices represent a large reoel force to be at Leesburg, Gen. Lee commanding.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.

Helena advices state that a large rebel mail, containing despatches from Gen. Hindman, has been captured. The despatches contain important information concerning rebel movements. Large forces have been sent out to thwart the movements thus discovered.

Federal prisoners just from Holly Springs report that Villipigue is moving in the direction of Bolivar with 2,000 men, mostly artillery. Breckinridge is also moving in the same direction with 5,000 men. Their supposed destination is Kentucky—perhaps Columbus. Grierson's cavalry, 359 strong, attacked 2,000 rebels near Coldwater, Miss., last night. After a brief engagement the rebels attempted a flank movement, when Grierson fell back to the bridge to await reinforcements, which were promptly forwarded, and at last accounts a battle was going on. battle was going on.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

Liestenant Colonel of the 21st Kibol infantry thought it his duty to destroy the trains, and would have done so had not Negley telegraphed would have done so had not Negley telegraphed to the control of the control of the control of the control of the colones and the colones are control of the colones and the colones and the colones and the colones and colones and the colones and col Porter, with about 500 guerillas, made a dash on Palmyra this morning and released forty secesh prisoners.

He held the town for a while, but withdrew when he heard an engine from Hannibal whistle. He did no damage whatever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

Mr. Harvey's letter from Lisbon contains the following decree, issued by the King of Portugal:

In consideration of what has heen represented to me by the ministers of all the departments, and after hearing the Council of State, I am pleased to decree the following:

Art. 1.—The free introduction is permitted of foreign cereals, wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats, in grain, flour, and baked bread, through the inland and maritime ports of the kingdom, until the end of April, 1863.

[The foreign cereals thus admitted are only subject to the duties which national grains pay when despatched for consumption.]

Art. 2.—After the expiration of the period marked in this decree the cereals referred to therein may still be admitted on proof being shown before the Government that the same cereals left, directly the port of shipment for those of the Kingdom in sufficient time to have arrived within the prescribed period under the circumstances of an ordinary toyage. Let the Ministers and Secretaries of State and all the departments thus understanding these presents cause the same to be executed.

King Marquis Desoule, Viscount Desada, Barelria Ausell, Jose Brednucamp, Gaspar Perria, Desilva Jaquia, Thomas Lobodavella, Jose Deselva Mendez.

Philapperphia. Sept. 13.

may be open and free to the press from day to day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRWIN McDOWELL,
Com'ding 3d Army Corps Army of Va.
Washington, Sep. 12.
The following despatch has been received at the State Department:
Legation of the U.S., Lisbon, Aug. 17, 1862.
Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a decree in translation, just issued by her Majesty's government, admitting foreign breadstuffs in the ports of this kingdom free from the usual established duty.

It is exceptional to the acts of the Cortes and decrees in former years of scarcity, inasmuch as flour is now included in the free list, which, except in very rare instances, was confined to grains exclusively.

The awayers to dicinal inquiries in regard

The Press of this city received the following despatch:

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 11, 5 P. M.—The whole of Buell's army is hastening to the support of this city, which is now menaced by Bragg, who follows our rear guard at a respectable distance. The city is being fortified. Gen. Thomas will be placed in command with orders to defend the city at all hazards. Before this reaches you the fate of Nashville doubtless will have been decided.

An advance composed of the 79th Pennsylvania, 24th and 1st Wisconsin, and 17th Kentucky, accompanied by two batteries, left here to tender their respects to Kirby Smith's rear. 15,000 men under Buell will leave to-night for the same destination. 8,000 men from the army of Rosecrans, under command of Jeff. C. Davis, arrived here to-day for the purpose of reinforcing Buell.

Mayor Polk is in town to-day, a refugee from Columbia. Capital Hill is being fortified. Bragg will not catch us napping. Secessionists are very bold; Unionists trustful and undaunted.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.

Governor Tod has ordered home the mili.

Governor Tod has ordered home the military sent here for the defence of the border. The Cincinnati troops returned to their daty this evening, their services being no longer required in Kentucky, the force of regular troops 'here being sufficient for any emergency. The streets were througed with people to welcome them home. The rebels are reported at Walton, twenty miles south.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Virginia, has been evacuated and burned by our troops, who are falling back towards the Ohio river.

Palace-a-Juda, August 14th, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.
The Press of this city received the following

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862.

An Engagement at Munfordville, Ky. The city was rife yeslerday with rumors tuated on the Louisville and Nashville Rail road, at the crossing over Green river. There were reports that the rebels had marched d force varying from seven to twelve thousand and had captured Col. Wilder's entire con mand of twenty-five hundred or three the

By arrivals from the vicinity of Mumfor rille and through the medium of telegraph lespatches to the military authorities here, w Saturday evening with the Fiftieth Indian infantry, Colonel C. L. Dunham, was throw from the track near Bacon Creek, and they wer forced to march to Mumfordville. The tra was transporting a quantity of arms and an munition, in addition to Colonel Dumhan regiment, and it was reported that the supplie had been captured by the rebels. There wa The rebels made their appearance in front

through Col. Scott of the Third Louisiana Car command of the Federal forces there, for a mmand included the Seventeenth Indian his own regiment), the Sixty-seventh Indi uia, Col. Frank Emerson, the Eighty-third Indiana, and the Fiftieth Indiana, Col. Dur nam, replied to the demand that if they tool he place they would have to fight for it. The assault was made by the rebels, under den. Duncan, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and the fighting continued until 11 o'clock, re

sulting after an engagement of seven hours in the repulse of the rebels, with considerable slaughter on both sides, the loss being mi greater on the rebel side. After the withdrawal of the rebel troo the rebel commander sent in a flag of truc asking permission to bury his dead, which were left on the field, which was granted by

Col. Wilder. In addition to the force of three thousand one hundred infantry, Col. Wilder had four pieces of artillery—one twenty-four pounder, one twelve-pounder, and two six-pounders. The rebels had eight pieces, but we are not in formed as to their calibre. The rebel force i stimated at from four to seven thousand.

It was expected that the engagement would be renewed again last night or this morning.
The battle-field of yesterday was the scen of the former engagement between a portion of Col. Willich's Indiana regiment and Co Terry's forces, in which Col. Terry was kille vesterday was of far greater importance, how ver, than that between Col. Willich and Col Terry's forces, and in the fight of yesterda the gallant Indianians gained a signal victory adding fresh laurels to those already won by them upon more sanguinary fields.

Gallipolis, O., Sept. 14.

Washington, Sept. 12.

Washington, Sept. 12.
The National Intelligencer of to-day says we carned last evening by a messenger from the time of General McClellan, that he had move his headquarters some miles beyond Rockville and that the army approached the Monocactiver. The bridge over which a portion of them had passed had been destroyed by threbels. re being posted on all roads leading to it.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

Last evening at half-past seven o'clock the rebels made a cavalry raid into Westminster, about 590 strong, with two pieces of artillery. As they charged through the village they discharged their pistols on unarmed men in the streets. C. N. Webster, District Attorney, seeing the rebels coming, made for the railroad, and, after going about a mile, met a train from Baltimore, which on his signal stopped and returned to Baltimore. There was at Union Bridge a train of the Western Maryland Railroad, a locomotive and two cars, which should have arrived at Westminster at five o'clock. This train has probably been captured.

The Federals occupied Newmarket, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles from Frederick, yesterday.

orfolk says the most reliable information trrent there from Richmond was that the errimac No. 2 is in no condition for service, er plating not being completed. the side of the river, reaching Camp Piatt of the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the thole way here. He massed his troops on the orth bank of the Kanawha, but, being hand the state of the state of

rederick, yesterday.

Washington, Sept. 12.
A gentleman who returned here to-day fro

ook a number of prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.
The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 10th inst.
ays: Adjutant-General Samuels to-day re-

vas one killed. Loss of the enemy unknown.

Washington, Sept. 12. Cassius M. Clay is ordered to report in per-on to Major General Butler at New Orleans

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11

severely. We understand that our forces completely destroyed all the saft works.

Col. Lightburn brought an immense train of six hundred wagons safely to Elk River The retreat to Elk River was conducted in good order. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of our forces as well as of Point Pleasant and Gallipolis. ived the following:
Gauley, Va., Sept. 9.—Jenkins's whole force

of our forces as well as of Point Pleasant and Gallipolis.

The militia are flocking here from this and the sourrounding counties. This border is in great danger. The enemy's force is represented to be ten thousand strong, with a proportionate force of artillery.

Washington, Sept. 14.

The following was received by the Associated Press from a special messenger:

Frederick, Md., Sept. 13.—Frederick is ours. Our forces entered the east end of the town vesterday afternoon. An'hour later a cavalry force under Pleasanton entered by the Market street pike in body. The rebels evacuated the city on Thursday. A few cavalry from Stuart's command and the Hampton Legion made a charge upon our troops when the latter entered. The enemy were speedily repulsed. Our loss is two killed and six wounded. The rebels suffered to that extent at least.

The reception of our forces was of the most enthusiastic character. The entire city was overjoyed, the people turning out en masse.

The rebel force is represented at 125,000. The citizens of Frederick suffered much from the rebel incursion, including a loss of domestic supplies.

The rebels left Frederick with the intention for duty.

A picket says that Jackson, Fitzhugh, Lee, and Longstreet came up behind Hunter's Mill from near Fairfax Seminary on Wednesday and Thursday, and then crossed at Edwards's Ferry with 40,000 men. It is also stated that the last advices represent a large rebel force to be at Leesburg, Gen. Lee commanding.

treat into Virginia via Williamsport.
Four hundred and fifty sick, who left Frederick, were paroled.
The 5th Illinois cavalry charged on two rebel regiments and three guns a short distance above Middletown, on the road to Hagerstown. We had two men wounded and took four prisoners. Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the 3d Indiana cavalry charged on a regiment of rebel cavalry, supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost 30 killed and wounded. Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday that they were forced to burn a large number of wagons to keep them from falling into our hands.

A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon states that Longstreet was repulsed in the forenoon. At 8 o'clock in the morning the battle was renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and the firing was rapid and heavy. Our main column, it is thought, will come up to the enemy this afternoon. The forces engaged by our troops yesterday were those covering the enemy's retreat.

Harmisetra, Sept. 13.
The rebels claim to have an army of 90,000

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.

The rebels claim to have an army of 90,000 men in Maryland, and an army of 225,000 men in Virginia menacing Washington while the army of Maryland sacks the borders and incodes Penneylvania.

Camp Cartin.

Urbana, Md., Sept. 12.

We learn through one of our correspondents that Gen. Pleasanton reported this evening that the cavalry under his command crossed the Monocacy on Thursday, near the Potomac. They found no enemy in force, but saw a train of wagons, with a large guard, going in the direction of Frederick. There is no doubt but the troops under Jackson and Longstreet, who were at Frederick, have gone to Hagerstown. Hill's division left. Adamstown, and is on its way towards Point of Rocks. Sugar Loaf Mountain was occupied that day by our forces, and the rebel signal officers captured.

Everything shows that the rebels are leaving the Monocacy for Hagerstown.

Yesterday evening our cavalry entered Frederick, and found it deserted by the rebels. Our forces have been very kindly treated by the people of Frederick.

Philadelphia, Sept 13.

A special despatch to the Bulletin says Harrisburg is declared to be under martial law. Every able-bodied man is going to Chambersburg.

Military excitement is intense. Large num-

Every able-bodied man is going to Chambersburg.

Military excitement is intense. Large numbers of armed citizens are leaving for Harrisburg.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10, via Cairo, 12.

A special order has been issued jointly by Gen. Sherman and W. D. Gallagher, of the Treasury Department, to regulate commercial intercourse between Memphis, Helena, and other points. No boats are to receive goods without permits. Persons who have never encouraged the rebellion are to receive facilities for shipping supplies, on their taking oath that no part of the same are to be sold to disloyal parties. Only one steamboat is to be used to bring such goods.

Grierson's cavalry, 850 strong, were attacked near Cold Water by 2,000 rebels last night. After a brisk engagement the rebels retired to get behind him, but Grierson fell back to await reinforcements, which were sent to him. A battle was in progress at last accounts.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, September 15.

05 & bushel. Grocernes.—Sales of Louisiana sugar in hhds at 110

GROCKRIKS.—Sales of Louisiana sugar in hhds at 1136 E., yellow 6ighz in bbls at 126362, and crushed, pow-ered, and granulated at 1463462. Coffee is firm and in emand at 235-6026 for Rio. Rior 5ig by the terce. HIDES AND LEATHER.—The current rates are for reen hides 4/265c, dry salt at 10c, and city flint at 12c, eather is firm at the following quotations: harness 36/24c, saddle leather, city calf, and hog skins at 2469

atosin—Firm, with sales at 89.

SEEDS—No demand; the nominal quotations are:
Striped Kentucky Blue Grass, per bushel (14 Ba), 81;
Cleaned do, per bushel, (14 Ba), 812; extra cleaned do,
ser bushel (14 Ba), 82.0; orchard grass, per bushel (48 Ba), 10;
mothy, per bushel (45 Ba), 82.9; red clover, per
shel, (60 Ba), 84 50; 86 75; hemp, per bushel (44 Ba),
50; Maclura or Osage orange, per bushel (46 Ba),
150; Maclura or Osage orange, per bushel (43 Ba), 818;
mary, per 100 Ba, 85; white Dutch clover, per 100 Ba,
15 Lucerne, per 100 Ba,

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-George M. Yager

Cattle, 1st quality 22 26882 50 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 100 fbs. gross Cattle, 2d rate and fair. \$1 50682 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25 000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 \$\frac{1}{2}

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

I have just returned from a scouting expedition through Henry and Trimble counties. I left here yesterday morning, and rode all day and all night, getting a number of horses and recruits. Could hear of plenty of rebels, and saw but one, and captured him.

There is a large force of rebel cavalry scouring that country. Five hundred left Newcastle a few minutes before we got there. They are all around Eminence, and the Union men of Newcastle say they have Mr. Thompson, the telegraph operator there, a prisoner, and swear they will make him produce his instruments or they will hang him. They have ascertained that he did not bring his instruments away, and if something is not done soon for his relief he will be compelled to give then up.

A reliable gentleman who has just arrived from Frankfort, having left there yesterday brings intelligence that the rebel force which held Frankfort has been removed to Bridge port, five miles southwest of Frankfort, of the turnpike.

Baltinone, Sept. 12.

A gentleman who left Frederick yesterday

Captain Home Guards.

Captain Home Guards.

Baltinore, Sept. 12.

A gentleman who left Frederick yesterday evening says that on Wednesday evening heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Yesterday morning the secessionists seemed to be very much troubled about the news from that quarter, which was in effect that General Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched down to Harper's Ferry, where he attempted to form with a view to attack Miles's force. Miles opened a masked battery upon the rebels and they were repulsed with great slaughter. It was also reported that we took many prisoners.

Before our informant left Frederick, it had been nearly exacuated by the rebels. They commenced moving off Tuesday night. About 30,000 men passed through, and other portions went around it. They moved in retreating order, with the trains in advance. Our informant-has no doubt whatever that we occupied Frederick to-day. He thinks the rebels are not bound for Pennsylvania, but have been driven to enter Maryland to get supplies. He confirms all previous accounts of the utter wretchedness and destitution of the rebel hordes.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.

The Bulletin is out with an extra, with the The Bulletin is out with an extra, with the following:

Harrisburg, Sept. 13.—Men are wanted is companies. Philadelphia should respond in mediately. There is no time for delay. heavy battle has been progressing south. Hagerstown for the last four hours. We have been telegraphing all day for home guard and grey reserves, and hope they will repoin companies as all others do. Send along them. nen.

A despatch has just been received from Co
Thomas A. Scott, from Harrisburg, statin
that a battle is going on below Hagerstown
between Jackson and Miles's forces, and cal

low fever prevailed aboard. She has lost many of her crew by sickness, desertion, &c. Nine were buried on the 31st, including a son of Moffit, her commander. She then went to flavana, arriving there 1st Sept, with only 36 hands, most of them, including the Captain, sick. The Captain has putrif fever. Ship is leaky. She was ordered off, and went to sen on the 1st, in a heavy thunder-storm.

Yellow fever and dysentery have killed 75 per cent on the French vessels. The Amazon, whose complement is 675, has now but 40 men left.

Washingrox, Sept. 11.

Both Gens. McDowell and Fitz John Porter have united in demanding an immediate trial, that he course of yesterday the robes were in force at Boonesboro, 14 miles west of Frederick.

Immed till 10 cclock. It then ceased, and timined than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly timed than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly timed than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly timed than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly timed than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly timed than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly timed than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly timed than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly timed than has been expected and the demand for American products correspondingly there being sufficient for any emergen.

After a brisk engagement the rebels last night. After a brisk engagement the rebels are reported to-night that Charleston, Virginia, has been expected to-night that

and bagged the whole party as follows: Capt Harry Gilmer, Company F, Stewart's cavalry; Gration D. Carlisle, and Lieutenant Bain. These men were disguised in citizen's dress. The police also seized Dr. Williamson, their entertainer and the following gentlemen friends: J. T. Hayward, J. H. Buchanan. Alex. Cary, and Martin Magraw. The whole party were brought to this city and are now in close custody.

The police were armed with rifles, and prepared for any emergency.

er in the premises. It will ber with 500 emigrants, ne oer with 500 emigrants, nearly all of them provided with implements of husbandry and everything necessary for comfort and industry About 400 of the more desirable colored persons have already informed Senator Pomero of their desire to avail themselves of the President's colorization setup.

The rebel army has fallen back bey forence. Some stragglers taken by o

ly sought in all directions. Every man ssession of it is a garrison, every compan an army. In these terrible times no loval ma

This weapon can be loaded with fifteen charges every fifteen seconds, and the fifteen charges can be fired every five or six seconds It can be loaded and fired sixty times ever minute without the possibility of acciden It is most deadly at a thousand yards.

The agency for this weapon has been tak rom Mr. W. C. Stanton by the Senior Editor of the Journal. To him good Union men may apply. If others apply, he will lodge in

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated b

ters. Let all true patriots send in their orde

The Millions Visiting New York FOR 30 YEARS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND. Cristadoro's Hair Dyo & Preservative

UNEQUALLED PERFECTION

Has given them ther WORLD-RE OWNED REP TATION and made them take the 1 co of all oth preparations. The D, e profuces any chade desired ten minutes.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

OBITUARY.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

Commission Merchants AND BANKERS, NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

hent.

5. Fees for each permit of goods intended for sale and shipments to and from insurrectionary pointes to charged in addition thereto 5c on each side of the sale of the

ugar, permitted from such declared insurrectionary
soints.

6. Permits for transportation of cotton, éc., from
uch sections can be had at any Surveyor's office in
deuter of shipment, but if not thus obtained it must
be reported at said office and fee paid, or the ship
utyped of scizure and conduct mulitary regulations at
the paid of shipment the same will be scient for coniscation. But if so shipped regularly yet the same
unst be reported to the Surveyor's office and the fee
here paid.

7. Duplicate invoices in full must be presented at the
surveyor's office and affiliavit musts as to the correct
sees of said invoices so rendered. Misrepresentation
ands to procure a permit with forbit the entire ship
next. nent.
These regulations will be enforced immediately Very respectfully, CHAS. By COTTO \$15 d6&w2

Tannery Wanted. WE WISH TO RENT OR BUY FOR CASH A GOOD TANNERY in a clessfunt-oak region with railroad or water communication to Chicago Lamps Lamps Lamps.

OUR STOCK OF COAL OLL LAMPS FOR THE fall the low complete. Beaters and others will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

**BOARD AND THE COAL OLL LAMPS FOR THE will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

BOARD AND THE COAL OLL LAMPS FOR THE COAL OLD LAMPS.

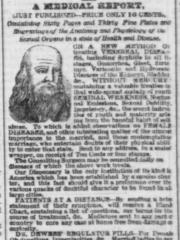
Hanging Lamps.

Hanging Lamps.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF HANGING Lamps, from one to four lights, comprising a great variety of platterns. Doclare supplied at forerace should be supplied to be supplied to the supplied by the supplied to be supplied ARGE AND SMALL SQUARE LANTERN with Reflectors; also a great variety of Hand Lanterns.

WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

HALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Chartered by the Legislature of Ky. For the Cure of all Private Diseases, A MEDICAL REPORT,



Ob tructions, Irregularities, &c. Married lactes in our tain stoations should not use them, as they would conse Muscaansana. Price of per box, and may be esen by many the state of the sta ions the Design.

address under seal on receipt of the price—X vice and Jedicrica.

Office the Pith street, between Market and Jedicrica.

The Union reserves I Communication with Ionis ville is uninterrupted.

All transactions private and one fiduratial. Secures the stand and number. Direct all before to GALING MINES MINES AND ACT.

GALING MINES WINES WINES AND ACT.

markl decliptedways.

DRUM AND FIFE BOOKS.

L. LYON'S

PURE OHIO

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM

RAYMOND & TYLER, Sole Agents,

"JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,

UNITED STATES War Claim & Pension Agency,

H. H. WOODWARD. Agent 55 Address Box 1,005. N. B. Printed Blanks on hand to suit every kind o overpress therfores. Law Department of the University of Louisville.

SHELBY COLLEGE, KENTUCKY

SALINE APERIENT.

ing Aperient or Furgative is Required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalecents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medical Chests.

It is in the form of a Fooder, carefully put up in the soluties to keep in any climate, and enterly requires continued to the season of the season of

TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st., NEW YORK. And for sale by Druggists generally.

IMPLEMENTS. Wheat Drills, Threshers, Clover Hullers,

SUNDRIES. Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined Plaster,

Turnip Seeds (all varities), Hemp Seed, &c.,

DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for appeards of twenty years devoted his protessional thus exclusively to the realment of Female Difficulties,

Chrono-Thermal Female Pills,

By, Reproduction and Access of States, and emphatically the LADIES. PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, R. Paraphlet of 50 Pages, cont free to any address. Ske cents required to pay portage.

The Pills and Rock will be sent by mail when desired, SECURELY STALESS and yer paid, by

J. BRYANT, General Agent,
Rechester, N. Lee

A Bepot in Louisville, Kentucky,

PURE CATAWBA BRANDY.

18 To prevent imposition, the labels on the gennin-rticle have the certificate of Ds. HAYSE, of Scaton cinted on them. None gennine without it. SAMUELS & JACUB, Progrietors,

No. 1:37 Main treet, opposite the LOUISVILLE, K.Y.

TARRANT'S Seltzer Aperient.

GRAIN BAGS. 2,500 2-bushel seamless for sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Fan Mills, Potato Diggers, &c., PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Land Plaster, White Sand, &c., SEEDS. Grass Seeds (all varieties),

HOG CHOLERA! The Great Remedy of the Age,

And having succeeded in thousands of cases in restort the efficient to cound health, has now entire confident in offering rubblely his "GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," DR. HARVSY'S

Or any other Advertised Agent, on receipt of the gold by all Druggiets, RAYMOND & TYLER, Agents for Louisses.



Agricultural.

ates and the territories in 1860 was 26,960,-

endow Crowfoot of Buttercup, or sometimes ellow Daisy, has perhaps been introduced in few places; but we may congratulate our-leve that it has not here overspread the unity as it has in the Eastern States, renering many fields quite worthless. We have a few naturalized plants of the atural Order Caucifferage or Cress Family, crosses who in Europe have been accustomed the Water-cress (Naturitium officinale) may interested to know that it has been introduced and become naturalized in a few places this State. It grows luxuriantly, and I now no reason why it may not be raised for tarket burposes, as well as in the old country, he common Mustard (Sinapis inpa) is now equent in nearly all waste and neglected rounds. The Field Mustard (Sinapis areassis) more sparingly found. The Shepherd's urse (Ospecial Bursa-pastoris) is familiar to il students of botany, and is now so common at it may be found in every neighborhood, he Camelina satioa, a cruciferous plant which frequently found among flax, is on the cat-

The Comelons value, a cruciferous plant which as frequently found among flar, is on the catalogue of Illinois plants, but probably is conduct to the vicinity of flar fields, and dependent upon the cultivation of that article.

Of the violet family, only one species has come to us from abroad—the Viola tricolor, or Pansy, which is occasionally found in the vicinity of gardens, from which it has escaped.

green to the Northern United States.

Northern

mand in time. The contest at this point for the words as sleeples. He trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduate was sleeples, the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on suborty from the West. This is by graduated the trusted on the proposition of the proposition was been defended to the content of the trusted on the proposition was been dead to the content of the trusted on the proposition was codered to attack the trusted on the proposition was codered to attack the trusted on the proposition was codered to attack the trusted on the proposition was codered to attack the trusted on the proposition was codered to attack the trusted on the proposition was codered to attack the trusted on the proposition was codered to attack the trusted on the proposition was codered to attack the proposition of the proposition was codered to attack the proposition of the proposition of the proposition was codered to attack the proposition of the proposition was codered to attack the proposition of the

Circumstance, no deficiency of nutriment, no injurity by front, has ever produced such a residual formation of the control of

with two Dahlgren howitzers aboard, while aground on Tennessee river, at Duck river shoals, 120 miles above its mouth, was captured by guerillas. The enemy were in position on an adjacent hill, and fired so rapidly as to drive the gunners away from their guns. The rebels removed the guns from the boat, captured 17 Government officers and men, and burned the boat. The officers of the boat were liberated. They also captured three free negroes and sold them on the spot.

(Special to the N. Y. Tribune.)

OARLAND, Mo., Sept. 8.

A cavalry skirmish occurred yesterday P. M. near Martinburg, with what is supposed to have been a rebel reconnoitering party from Winchester. The rebels are said to have been driven back to Winchester with a loss of fortymen killed and captured. Our force at Martinsburg is mostly from the West. This is by trustworthy passengers.

The steamer McClellan arrived from Hilton Head. Among her passengers are Gen. Hunter and Staff.

A Washington correspondent says the order for a court of inquiry into recent disasters on the battle field has not been countermanded, but only suspended. It met yesterday and adjourned for a week without doing anything.

An intelligent surgeon just from Centreville with wounded says that only one regiment of rebel cavalry from North Carolina, Col. Hannerty, is visible at Centreville, and its scouts and pickets occupy the country to the eastern slope of Fairtax. It was reported these and believed that Bull Run was held by rebel artillery in some force. All the hospital stores left at Centreville on Tuesday morning for the eastern slope of Fairtax. It was reported these and believed that Bull Run was held by rebel artillery to their own hungry troops. Hence much of the suffering on the battle-field by our famished wounded.

The surgeon in charge states that had he not been informed by General Pope that no evacuation of that point was intended, he should have devoted the ample supplies to their original purpose by starting them, under a flag of truce, to the field.

HARRIS

and the periodic process of this order of the periodic process of the periodic

or engaged in disloyal practices. The wounded were to-day removed to the hospital in this city.

New York, Sept. 9.

The Times says editorially that Gen. McDowell is in this city under arrest, as it is informed, on a charge of treachery. By whom the charge is preferred or on what grounds we are not aware.

Memphis, Sept. 7.

A skirmish between a party of the 6th Illinois cavalry and the enemy, near Holly Springs, resulted in the capture of the latter.

Washington, Sept. 9.

The steamer Anacosta, Captain Wilson, arrived at the Navy Yard this morning bringing up two prizes, one of which was taken some weeks since and one last Friday night, and ten prisoners. One of the vessels had a cargo of coffee, tea, salt, and dry goods. The same night seven boats were overhanled crossing the river with goods.

Leavenorth, Sept. 9.

On Saturday night Quantrell, with a force variously estimated at from 200 to 1,000 men, entered Olathe, Johnson county, and at the latest accounts still held the place.

Several stores were robbed, the office of the Mirror newspaper demolished, and fifty recruits for Kansas regiments captured.

Gov. Robinson has issued a prolamation calling upon all citizens of the State to organize and arm for home defence. He says over half of the enrolled militia of the State have entered the United States service.

Intelligence from Dacotah and the Upper Missouri indicates serious Indian hostilities.

upon a battery when only ordered to skirmish in front. They were repulsed.

On Thursday the brigade of which the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Regiment forms a part, was engaged with the enemy, when he retreated up the Warrenton turnpike. The brigade was ordered to follow in pursuit at double quick for about two miles, when they were flanked, and a deadly fire was poured in, killing a large number. It was at this point the Brooklyn Fourteenth had so many men killed and wounded. This battery, which rendered such efficient service at Cedar Mountain, was equally efficient on the left of our line Saturday, but was finally overpowered by a superior force, and three of the four guns captured. When the horses had all been killed, and the enemy were advancing in one high mass to capture WAR GAZETTE.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Instructions to U.S. Marshals, Military Commandants, Provost Marshals, Police Officers, Sheriffs, &c.:

The quota of volunteers and enrollment of militia having been completed in the several States, the necessity for the stringent enforcement of the orders of the War Department in respect to volunteering and drafting no

the horses had all been killed, and the enemy were advancing in one high mass to capture this battery, and turn our left, the Captain put on the "prolongs" (ropes), and kept up a constant fire as he fell back. The last discharged at about the same time. The enemy then pounced upon the men at the battery, and two had their skulls split up with sabres while defending their favorite pieces.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.

St. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 6.
Major Prince arrived last night with desacthes from Fort Ridgely to Thursday, the patches from Fort Ridgely to Thursday, the 4th.
Captains Grant and Anderson, with a small party of infantry and cavalry, were attacked by 250 savages, 18 miles from Fort Ridgely. During the engagement the whites managed to throw up breastworks of dead horses and earth and held out until Sibley came to their relief and drove the Indians back. 13 whites were killed and 47 wounded. Most of the killed are from St. Paul. Before the engagement Captain Grant's party buried 85 of the massacred; one woman had lain in the woods two weeks unburied.

Washington, Sept. 7. From one of the Times' correspondents, wh Capt. Valuetnook, commanding at Fort Abercrombie, writes, saying a large number of Indians had appeared around the fort and carried off all the Government mules and cattle belonging to the post. He was compelled to keep his entire force on guard all night. He also says unless reinforcements appear soon he will be compelled to abandon the fort.

From one of the Times' correspondents, who has just returned from Poolesville, we learn that Thursday night the rebels commenced to cross with cavalry at or near the mouth of the Monacrucy. They brought over two regiments of cavalry and threw over a pontoon bridge and crossed with artillery, and threw out pickets towards Poolesville.

On Friday about 11 o'clock a column of infantry and artillery commenced to cross. They were crossing in three places besides the bridge, the water being up to a man's waist. No resistance was offered to their crossing. Some cavalry who were watching them were attacked and chased to Poolesville. There the houses were closed and the streets block-aded by the citizens.

The farmers fired upon our flying cavalry as they passed. About dusk Gen. Lee rode into Poolesville at the head of 4 regiments of infantry, and guided by a farmer who had been professedly a Union man. Their infantry went off to the left towards Frederick.

Gens. Lee, Hill, Stuart, and Fitzhugh Lee are with the men. Their wagon trains were crossing on Saturday and Sunday morning. The farmers are bringing in hay and provisions of all kinds and giving them away. There is not a loyal man, with one or two exceptions, there. The women received them with flags and tokens of joy.

Sunday, 11 P. M.—The following account has just been received from the Upper Potomae: The rebel forces in the neighborhood of soon he will be compelled to abandon the fort.

Memphis, Sept. 6.

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet. Our pickets stationed back in the country are frequently troubled by straggling bands of guerillas. The expedition down the river has taken and brought to Helena the wharf-boats from Eunice and Napoleon, Prisoners captured say a large number of Texas troops, fully armed and equipped, arrived at Little Rock a few days before.

The people of Commerce, Miss., have determined to prevent guerillas from firing on boats passing that place.

The Grenada Appeal of the 3d contains Richmond advices of the 2d. The Confederate Senate, on the 2d, rejected the bill concerning partisan rangers by a vote of 9 to 10.

New Orleans dates of the 20th say Butler issued an order requiring the Merchants and the Crescent City Banks to go into liquidation.

with flags and tokens of joy.

Sunday, 11 P. M.—The following account has just been received from the Upper Potomac: The rebel forces in the neighborhood of Darnestown and Clarksburg, estimated at 3,000, are composed entirely of cavalry. A body of the enemy, about 1,500, crossed the river last night at White's Ferry, and are supposed to be en route for Frederick.

A rebel picket, captured near Clarksburg to-day, says Jackson's force is 45,000. Hon. Henry Lane and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, are here to obtain certain changes in the management of the war in the West.

Advices from Gainesville, about 2½ miles beyond Bull Run, say the rebel General A. P. Hill arrived there day before yesterday, Fifty-eight cars were burned, and a quantity of stores destroyed. The engines and whatever else could be conveniently carried away were brought to the city.

Before the transport got out of sight a squad of cavalry appeared a mile from the river and were scattered by shells from a gunboat.

A citizen from Fredericksburg who came into Acquia Creek a day or two ago reports that the inhabitants were armed within two hours after Burnside evacuated the place.

Washington, Sept. 7, P. M.

Intelligence received here last night, and

away all the United State mails and Government funds before the enemy entered the city.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 8.

The Australasian, from Liverpool on the 30th and Queenstown on the 31st, arrived on Sunday morning.

Great Britain.—Lord Palmerston, in a spech at Milburne, referred to the Trent effair, at which he was nettled, in a manner consistent with the dignity of both England and America; there was consequently no triumph on either side. The only triumph was that of truth and justice, which each side was equally interested to maintain.

A French squadron has been sent to Naples, and an English squadron, it is said, has also been placed there.

The latest advices from Turin report that Garibaldi and his volunteers continued their march from Reggio, pursued by a column of Bersagler's troops.

[Latest via Queenstown.]

Paris, August 30.—A telegram just received in this city states that Garibaldi had been defeated and captured.

The Moniteur says that the insurrection which threatened to compromise the destiny of Italy has terminated. Garibaldi, after a very sharp conflict, was compelled to surrender. An Italian frigate was immediately employed to convey him to Spezzia.

The blockade of the Italian coast is ordered to be raised.

New York, September 8.

A letter from our Consul at Matanzas states that the pirate steamer Florida arrived at Cardenas on the 19th of August; also, that Mofit, her Captain, is sick with the fever, and a Spanish war steamer is there to prevent her following any American vessels out for capture.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.

Business is again suspended. To-day all sections and the state of the suspended. To-day all sections are successived.

These words are as beautiful as the

THE BOMB AND BIRD.

In dreamy mood I wandered At Sabbath sunset there While the wide city's murmur Humm'd, vaguely, everywhere. "Black seeds of desolation,"
I said, "by War's red hand
Sown in the fierce Sirocco
Over the wasted Land!

What do yo here to-day, Symbols of awful battle In Sabbath's peaceful ray?" Angel of Dust and Darkness, I heard thy woful breath (With noise of all earth's battles Answer: "Let there be death!"

'Unholy with the holy

I saw beleaguered bastions
Leap up from dreams of May
Wide rivers all transfigured
Awake in dreadful day.

Asleep in peaceful sunshine Deep in the awful chambers To guard the giant Death, The wren her nest had builded And dwelt with loving breath.

Angel of Resurrection ! Over all buried strife,
I heard thy bird-song whisper,
Sweetly, "Let there be Life."
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHAPTER 643. IN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 9, CHAPTER 47, REVISED STATUTES, TITLE "HUSBAND AND WIFE."

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION & CHAPTER TO MEYIFE."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Sec. 1. That no person shall solemnize marriage until, in addition to the present requirements of law, he shall file in the office of the County Court of the county of his residence, a written affidavit, subscribed by him and sworn to before some person legally authorized to administer an oath, of the following purport and effect, viz: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the laws and Government thereof, so long as I continue a citizen thereof; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not aid, assist, abet, or comfort, directly or indirectly, the so-called Confederate States, or those now in rebellion against the United States or the State of Kentucky, so long as I continue a citizen of this State, so belp me God."

Sec. 2. That any person who shall, after this act takes effect, solemnize marriage without first complying with the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to fine fer every such offence, upon the presentment of a grand jury, of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect from its passage.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER,

Speaker of House of Representatives.

JOHN F. FISK,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved August 31s, 1862.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Sec'y of State.

By the Governor.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Sec'y of State. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

The foregoing is a true copy from the original enrolled bill now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Louisville, this, the 6th of September, 1862.

C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State. OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

By Jas. W. Tate, Ass. Secretary. d&w1 On Sunday, the 7th Inst., DELLS KATE, seven weeks old, daughter of D. T. and Kate Bligh.
In this city, at St. Juscoph Infirmary, Mr. Mosss B. Monason, in the sist year of his age.
Of consumption, on Tuesday, the 9th Inst., Puss Manauati, in the 19th year of his age. in Important Reconnoissance from Newber

spring, with black mane and the Appraised to \$50 by the undersigned.
Given under my hand as a Justice of the Peace this 31st day of July, 1862.

69 w4 GEO, J. GAHLBREATH, J. P. J. C. W INDOW-GLASS - 000 boxes Window-Glass for sale, by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

BICARB. SODA-100 kegs English Bicarb. Soda for sale, by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

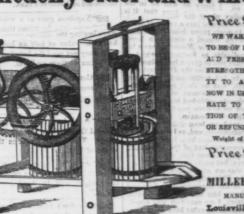
rhese had been acked for the defence of Aew-pern, and were captured by our troops here. The battery, together with the barracks, was lestroyed. Several other reconnoissances were nade in other directions, but the enemy kept hemselves at safe distances, and could not be

as he can discover. The offisers of the Rhode Island, which has just arrived from the South, confirm the general truth of this statement. The inference is that every armed man has been sent to swell the armies now attempting to invade the North.

Lieut. J. J. Kettridge, commanding the squadron blockading Aransas, has made a report to the Navy Department of his recent attempt to drive the rebels from Aransas to Corpus Christi bays and vicinity in Texas. He announces the capture of the rebel armed vessel Breaker; also the destruction of the rebel armed schooner Elmer and sloop Hannah.

The day succeeding the encounter with these vessels he landed at Corpus Christi under a flag of truce, and had an interview with Maj. Hobby, in command of the rebels, and Judge Gilpin, Chief Justice of the country, of whom he demanded the evacuation of the town by the military, adding if they refused it would be necessary to remove the women and children, as he should open fire. The rebels asked for forty-eight hours in which to consider the proposition, which was granted. Commission Morchant,
Would Invite THE ATTENTION OF CITY
and country dealers to his stock of E OIS, SHOES,
and HATS, which are offered at manufacturery prices.
These goods comprise the histogue, this and latest with the \$200 REWARD.

MILLER & MOORE'S KentuckyCider and WineMill.



New York, Sept.
The following is an account of the ture of Poolesville: Two regiments of alry under Col. Farnsworth and a sect

Price \$25 Cash WE WARRANT THIS MILL TO BE OF EQUAL GRINDING ALD PRESSING CAPACITY STRENGTH AND DURABILI TY TO ANY HAND MILL NOW IN USE, AND TO OPE-RATE TO THE SATISFAC-TION OF THE PURCHASER Price \$25 Cash.

MILLER & MOOLE MANUFACTURERS, all dawlm



The stoner Amontal Captain Wilson, as a street of the Stoner of the Ston

